REGISTERED No. 1—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,649.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers [varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5 0
Second do.		2 8
Third do.		2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions		0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.	
Second do.	4½	,, ,,
Third do.	2½	,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs.	1-0
Each succeeding line	,,	0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

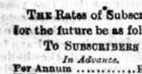
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the s.s. CANARA, 1902 Tons, 206 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, on SATURDAY, the 28th October 1876, at 4 P.M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Colachel, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

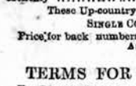
Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

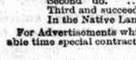


THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the s.s. PACHUMBA, 860 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander T. H. Franks, on FRIDAY, the 27th October 1876, at 4 P.M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

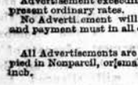
The s.s. PACHUMBA, 860 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander T. H. Franks, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 27th October 1876, at 4 P.M.

The s.s. AKOLA, 577 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander T. M. Williams, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 30th October 1876, at 2 P.M., calling at Verawul, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	23	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	Including Wines
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	33	14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

BATAVIA to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st November 1876.
AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st December 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on MONDAY, 1st January 1877.
ASSIRIA to sail on MONDAY, 15th January 1877.
RATAVIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st February 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 19th October 1876

NOW READY,

SUGGESTIONS REGARDING THE NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE.

BY

W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service,

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow Street.

CHEROOTS and CIGARS.

THE undermentioned Brands of CHEROOTS and CIGARS (Mr. Neuberg's personal selection), now THOROUGHLY MATURED, are confidently offered for sale, with the certainty that they will meet that approval from SMOKERS, Mr. Neuberg has always studied to indulge.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

	Rs. per 1,000
DAWSON'S PRIME	20 ,,
A really prime lot, recommended.	
Do. No. 1	17 ,,
THOMSON'S PRIME	20 ,,
Do. No. 1	17 ,,
NONPAREILS	15 ,,

HRCOPOLYITNI CIGARS.

	Rs. per 1,000.
PRINCIPES	20 ,,
In splendid condition.	
FAVORITAS	22 ,,
REGALIAS ELEGANTE	25 ,,

DINDIGUL CHEROOTS.

No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
Rs. 25 per 1,000.	Rs. 22 per 1,000.	Rs. 18 per 1,000.

DINDIGUL CIGARS.

(Mr. Neuberg's own brand.)

The Indian Havannah par excellence.

Rs. 24 per 1,000.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Oct. 1876.
THIBET	2503	400	A. Stewart	30th—Suez, &c.
				Nov. 1876.
NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	6th—Southampton.
SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Burne	13th—Suez, &c.
PEKIN	3777	600	W. Woolcott	20th—Southampton.
DECCAN	3429	560	J. D. Gaby	27th—Suez, &c.
				Dec.
NEPAUL	3536	600	R. Methven	4th—Southampton.
CATHAY	2982	450	R. T. Dundas	11th—Suez, &c.
MIRZAPORE.	3763	600	A. Parish	18th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct: but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

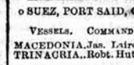
A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 20th Oct. 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 31st Oct. 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



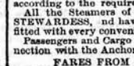
THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. MALWA, (2933 Tons and 450 H.P.), Captain F. S. Tomlin, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 28th October 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY.
Bombay, 21st Oct. 1876. Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.



THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL:—

Vessels.	Commanders.	Tons.	H.P.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay
MACEDONIA	Jas. Laird	2272	486	....	18th Nov.
TRINACRIA	Robt. Hutchison	2147	424	28th Oct.	13th Dec. 1877.
EUROPA	Jas. Harris	2277	424	18th Nov.	3rd Jan.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and a STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation, fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Trans-Atlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

FIRST CLASS ..... Rs. 500

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamers within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

N.B.—If sufficient inducement offers the Steamers of this Line will make Naples a regular port of call.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

The following fine powerful Steamers will sail from Bombay as under:—

	From Bombay.
S. S. TRENTHAM HALL	28th October.
,, BRANKSOME HALL	29th November.
,, CHILDWALL HALL	27th December.
,, CITY OF BALTIMORE	10th January.

THESE Steamers have been especially built for the Bombay Trade, and have already become known for their speed. The Saloon and Cabins are handsomely got up, and a Surgeon and Stewardess are carried by all the Steamers of the Line.

FARES FROM BOMBAY.

	First Class.
TO LIVERPOOL	Rs. 500

For Rates of Passage Money and for any further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 30th September 1876.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE CAWASJEE & CO.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 27th instant at 1 P.M., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will hold their usual Auction Sale at their rooms as follows:—

A collection of plateware consisting of cruet frames, biscuit boxes, tea pots, salt cellars, mustard pots, &c., samples of porcelain toys, jugs, R. C. lamps, Japanese lanterns and umbrellas, silk handkerchiefs, violins, false pearls.

A quantity of grey piece goods such as dhoty, sarries, scarfs, &c.

3 bales American drills.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 27th October 1876.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelain wares, &c., &c., at No. 15, Albion Place, Byculla.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 28th inst, sale commencing at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Company will sell by Public Auction at No. 15, Albion Place, Byculla, the handsome household furniture, &c., the property of a gentleman, the same comprises cut and plain glasse ware, porcelain ware, plated cruet and liquor frames, waiters, table spoons and forks, vegetable dishes, sugar basin, toast rack, dish covers, table and chamber candlesticks and handsomely carved black-wood furniture, such as drawing room, dining room, sofa, wash-hand and dressing tables, conversation and rec'ining couches, teapoys, wardrobe, chest of drawers, clothes press, drawing room, easy, folding, and without arm chairs, whatnot, ice box, a large size iron four posts bedstead, table ornaments, flower vases, dressing glass, water filter, Cambay carpets, hanging and pedestal kerosine oil lamps, dispense and bath room furniture, &c., &c.

The property is now on view.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

10 bales Grey Shirtings.
10 ,, Dhoties.
8 cases White Mulls and Dorias.
2 ,, Lappets.
1 ,, Hemmed and washed handkerchiefs.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES, SCANTLINGS AND BATTENS.

On THURSDAY next, the 2nd Nov. at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder, 200 Superior 1st and 2nd class Moulmein Teak Squares and about 50 tons Teak Scantlings of various sizes and Battens in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 27th October, 1876.

BENNETT and COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a large quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, &c.

An invoice of American rattan matting and door rugs of different sizes.

AT 1 P.M.

A strong Australian horse, goes in single and double harness.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome English walnut wood and carved blackwood household furniture, best plated rich crockery and glassware, a valuable collection of choice and rare plants, &c., at No. 31, Faroli (Sooparee Bagh Road).

On SATURDAY, the 4th November, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place the valuable and handsome English walnutwood and carved blackwood household furniture, plants, etc., the property of T. B. Bashford, Esq.

Also on the same occasion the property of a Gentleman:—

A English-built miniature brougham.
A light mail phaeton convertible into a waggonette.
A pair of Cape gallowers.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

N. B.—The plants will be sold on SATURDAY, the 4th November, at 7 A.M.

Notice is hereby given, that the sale of landed properties advertised to take place on the 26th, 27th, 28th, of October, is postponed till the 27th, 28th, and 29th November next.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 27th October 1876.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified that by order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, 28th October 1876, at 11 A.M., the right to collect the Municipal Fair Ground and Cattle Feeding Fees from Dealers and Butchers at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter Houses at Bandora, for 3 years from 1st January 1877 to 31st December 1877, and also at the same place as soon as the above Auction is concluded, the rights of collecting Squatters Fees, in the Fort Market, Arthur Crawford Beef Market, Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton Market and Pedder Market, Mazagon, from fresh and salt fish sellers, &c., who sit on the floor or other places not numbered, either in line or outside, under the eaves of the Markets for 1877 only, i.e., from 1st January to 31st of December 1877. For particulars and conditions of these sales respectively apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, to the Assistant Superintendent of Markets and Slaughter Houses at Bandora, or at the Office of the Superintendent of Markets at Arthur Crawford Markets, or to the undersigned. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

One self driving phaeton, moveable box, with a young Persian horse and harness complete. Also best sherry and Amontillado by William R. Scelio.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 27th October 1876.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

S.S. STRATHLEVEN, 2,300 Tons.
C. W. PEARSON, COMMANDER.
(TO SAIL ABOUT 27TH NOVEMBER.)

THIS New and Splendid Steamer will have despatch as above, and is expected to make a quick passage. She has been built expressly for the Indian trade, and has excellent accommodation for Passengers, both on the main deck and in a Saloon built on deck.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL.—Rs. 500.

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices. For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 26th October 1876.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FORT THEATRE.

STAR COMPANY.

TO-DAY, FRIDAY, 27TH OCTOBER.

The performance will commence with the amusing Farce,

BETSY BAKER.

To be followed by

A GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class, Rs. 2. Second Class, Re. 1.

Seats can be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.'s.

Doors open at 8-30. Performance to commence at 9.

N.B.—Extra Tramway Cars leave from foot of Apollo Street after the Performance.

PUNKAHS IN FULL SWING.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

STAR COMPANY.

SATURDAY, 28TH OCTOBER.

The Performance to commence with the Comedy of

WHO SPEAKS FIRST.

To conclude with the New London Extravaganza,

TURKO THE TERRIBLE;

OR,

THE FAIRY ROSES.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle ..... Rs. 3 | Stalls ..... Rs. 2
Gallery ..... ,, 1 | Pit ..... Annas Eight

Doors open at 8-30. Performance to commence at 9.

MR. GEO. NORVILLE,

THE POPULAR TENOR VOCALIST.

WILL SHORTLY APPEAR.

NOTICE.

WANTED, for the Port Canning and Land Improvement Company, Limited, an ASSISTANT to the Agent at Canning. Any person possessing local experience and knowledge of the management of Sunderbun Estates will be preferred. Applications with Testimonials and references should be forwarded to the Undersigned.

SADANAND BALORISHNA, Manager,
Port Canning and L. I. Company, Limited.

DELHI.

FOR SALE, PROPERTY OF AN OFFICER.

A GOOD and comfortable BAROUCHE by STEUART & Co., Calcutta. Pair of handsome Brown Stud-bred MARES. No vice or tricks, in good working condition, and now in daily use. English (plated) double HARNESS. Cash price, Rs. 1,800.

A Calcutta-built DOG-CART by STEUART, very stylish, in good condition. Price, Rs. 500.

English HARNESS in very good state. Price Rs. 70.

Apply to Major RUTHERFURD, Delhi.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the COURT of DIRECTORS have DECLARED a DIVIDEND of Rs. 10 PER SHARE being at the rate of Eight per Cent. per annum for the half-year ended 30th June last, and that the same will be PAYABLE to the Shareholders on the Bombay Register on and after the 4th November 1876. The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 27th October to 4th November, both days inclusive.

D. FINLAYSON, Agent.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

NERBUDDA BRIDGE.

IN anticipation of the OPENING of the TEMPORARY BRIDGE across the NERBUDDA, on MONDAY next, the Company is now prepared to receive GOODS TRAFFIC of every description at all its stations at the ordinary Tariff Rates.

On and after Monday, Passengers, Parcels, Horses, Carriages, and Live Stock will be booked through between all stations.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Bombay, 27th October 1876. Traffic Manager.

VICTORIA INSURANCE COMPANY.

1873-1876.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRA ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office, No. 3, Church Lane, on FRIDAY, the 3rd November next, for the purpose of passing the following Resolutions:—

1. To wind up the Company voluntarily in accordance with Clause XXXIX. of the Articles of Association.
2. To appoint Liquidator or Liquidators and to fix his or their remuneration.

EWART LATHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 26th Oct. 1876. Secretaries and Treasurers.

PRIZE MEDAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1874.

ROWLAND & Co. have just received from First-class Makers for the Season a Stock of Saddlery, Harness, Military Equipments of the newest Regulation, Riding and Driving Whips, Hunting, Dress and Ladies' Spurs, Cricketing, Badminton, Lawn Tennis, and Racquet Kits and all Stable Requisites.

ROWLAND & Co.,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

DIOCESAN HIGH SCHOOL,

LOVE LANE, BYCULLA.

VISITOR.—The Right Reverend the LORD BISHOP of BOMBAY.

THE COMMITTEE have much pleasure in announcing that the SCHOOL is now in THOROUGH WORKING ORDER, under the care of Mr. and Mrs. A. CLARKE HOUSTON, by whom Boarders (*Boys and Girls*) are received, and from whom Prospectuses may be obtained.

NOTICE.—The Public are hereby WARNED against receiving, discounting or advancing money upon a DRAFT DRAWN by the ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, BOMBAY, on its BRANCH at COLOMBO for Rs. 1,000, dated the 31st March, 1876, and made PAYABLE on demand to Mr. THOMAS EDGINTON or order. Notice of the loss of the said Draft having been duly given to the Branches of the said Bank at Colombo, Bombay and Madras, and PAYMENT thereof having been STOPPED. The Draft has not been endorsed by the said Mr. Thomas Edgington and is not now negotiable by him or by any person whomsoever as the Undersigned have a charge or lien on the said Draft and the monies represented thereby created by the said Mr. Thomas Edgington and any party being in possession of the Draft or having any knowledge regarding it is requested to communicate with the Undersigned.

GRANT & GRANT,
Attorneys at Law.

No. 18, Second Line Beach, Madras, 21st October 1876.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

A LARGE SUPPLY on hand. Usual DISCOUNT to the TRADE.

Agents.—D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

CAPTAIN BURTON'S TONIC BITTERS.

USED with invariable benefit and STRONGLY RECOMMENDED by that Eminent Traveller.

Per Bottle—Rs. 2.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

A SOUND and trustworthy Wine for general table use. Fresh shipment just bottled.

PER DOZEN ..... Rs. 10.

D. S. KEMP & Co,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ AND SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE

Are prompt and powerful Tonics; adapted to patients of all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions. In Nervous and Muscular Lassitude and in want of Appetite they are invaluable.

Per Bottle
Liq. Chirettinæ, Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4-8.
Sacch. Chirettine, ,, 1-8 and ,, 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 2, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the New General Post Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, a handsome little Boudoir GRAND PIANO, by Collard and Collard. Will be sold as it stands for Rs. 250. Address "WIRES," *Bombay Gazette.*

TRICHINOPOLY and other INDIAN CHEROOTS and CIGARS, Wholesale and Retail, by W. J. ESSAI, Forbes Street, Bombay.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

THE Company's Supplies of these Goods are from the best Manufacturers only, and may be thoroughly relied upon for strength and wear. In elegance, novelty of design, and variety of selection the Stock is unequalled by any in the Presidency.

TEA & COFFEE SERVICES,
comprising
Coffee Pot, Tea Pot, Covered Cream Jug and Sugar Basin.

Bachelor's Miniature Sets,
Rs. 90, 100, 112, 135, 140, 150, 170, 190, and 200.

Family Services,
Rs. 100, 150, 180, 200, 240, 260, 280, and 300.

BUTTER DISHES,
Handsomely cut in clear or coloured Glass, with plain, richly chased or engraved mounts.
Rs. 12-8, 15, 18, 20, 22-8, 25, 30, 36, 40, 45 and 50.

BISCUIT CADDIES,
of richly chased or engraved plate, or glass mounted with plate, at
Rs. 25, 28, 30, 33, 36, 40, 45, 50, 60, 70, 80 and 90.

MARMALADE OR JAM JARS,
of handsomely chased or engraved plate, or of cut glass and wedgewood ware mounted in plate,
Rs. 15, 20, 30.

SARDINE BOXES,
of chased or engraved plate, or of richly cut clear glass mounted in plate.
Rs. 15, 20, 30, 35 and 45.

CRUET FRAMES,
with best cut glass cruets complete,
Rs. 25, 30, 35, 40, 50 and 70.

Breakfast Cruets,
In a variety of pretty shapes,—Cock, Elephant, &c.
Rs. 20, 25, 50 and 35.

MUFFINEERS,
Glass mounted in plate—barrel of shapes, &c., per pair
Rs. 5, 7 and 10.
Owl, Dog, &c., Muffineer, sets of three, in cases,
Rs. 25, 30, 40 and 50.

PICKLE FRAMES,
Carrying two or three bottles,
Rs. 36, 40, 45, 50, 54, 60, 70 and 80.

TOAST RACKS,
in a variety of neat and handsome patterns,
Rs. 10, 20 and 30.

OVAL SIDE DISHES,
of the Beaded, Greek Key, Scroll and other Patterns, a per pair, forming at pleasure four dishes,
Rs. 80, 90, 100, 108, 110, 120, 125.

Oval Breakfast Dishes,
each, forming at pleasure one each open and covered dishes, with drainer,
Rs. 40, 45, 55, and 65.

Round Bacon Dishes,
with Drainer and Cover, each
Rs. 40 and 45.
Single pieces or complete sets of

Forks and Spoons,
and Table Requisites, of best quality; detailed lists on application.

SALT CELLARS AND SPOONS,
cases containing 4 or 6 each, in a variety of beautiful patterns, at
Rs. 36, 40, 45, 50, 54, 60, 65, 70, 80 and 90.

NAPKIN RINGS,
of open work, or richly chased or engraved,
Rs. 10, 20, 30 and 50.

DESSERT AND FLOWER STANDS,
in a variety of new and elegant designs,
Rs. 75, 100, 150, and 200.

DESSERT KNIVES AND FORKS,
Richly chased, engraved, or plain, in Ivory, Pearl or Plate handles; sets of 6 and 12, in handsome cases,
Rs. 60, 70, 80, 100 and 150.

SALVERS AND WAITERS,
of 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18 inches diameter, in a variety of handsome patterns, at each
Rs. 16, 18, 20, 22-8, 25, 28, 30, 36, 40, 45, 50, 60, 70, and 75

TABLE CANDLESTICKS
with Shades complete at, each pair,
Rs. 27, 30, 32, 36, 40, 45, 50, 54 and 60.

Chamber Candlesticks,
With Shades and Extinguishers, at, each pair,
Rs. 20, 22-8, 25, 28, 30 and 33.

AG-DANS AND ASH TRAYS,
In new and elegant Shapes,
Rs. 2, 5, 10 and 20.

INKSTANDS,
A selection of beautiful patterns very suitable for presentation,
Rs. 36, 40, 54, 60, 70, 80 and 90.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED, BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

Quotations for Cognacs of

MESSRS. BISQUIT, DUBOUCHE & CO.,

WHO STAND THIRD ON THE LIST OF BRANDY EXPORTERS,

	In Bond.		
* One Star	Rs. 15 0	per dozen.	
* One Star, in glass-stoppered Barrel Bottles	,, 16 0	,,	,,
* One Star, in Flasks, in cases of 2 dozen each	,, 17 0	,,	case.
* One Star, in Half-Flasks, in cases of 4 dozen each	,, 19 0	,,	,,
* One Star, Crystal Barrell, = 1 dozen with bronze stand and plated tap complete	,, 23 0	,,	barrel.
** Two Stars	,, 18 8	,,	dozen.
*** Three Stars	,, 21 8	,,	,,
*** Four Stars, Extra Superior	,, 32 8	,,	,,

Duty and Town duty at Rs. 8-8 per case to be added to above Prices.

An order for 3 cases accompanied by Cash will carry 10 per cent. discount off Bond Prices.

Messes, Clubs, Co-Operative Societies, and Traders, will be liberally treated. We ask their support.

CAUTION.

BISQUIT DUBOUCHE AND CO.'S BRANDY.

It having come to our knowledge that certain unprincipled persons or Traders in Poona and elsewhere are practising spurious imitations of the above, Brandy by buying empty Barrels, Flasks, and Half-flasks of their (Bisquits) Brand, consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our brand which is to be had of all respectable dealers.

Any one giving us information that will lead to the discovery of this treachery will be rewarded.

Consumers generally will greatly aidus by destroying the labels of such Barrels, Flasks or Half-flasks after the contents are used.

From our part we offer to buy such empties in quantities of not less than 20 dozens.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.

2, DEAN LANE, BOMBAY, OCTOBER 1876

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,

JEWELLERS IN ORDINARY

TO

H. E. The Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

Calcutta, Bombay, & "Allenville," Simla.

Buckle and Strap Pattern Jewellery,

Always pretty, always fashionable.

BROOCHES, EARRINGS, BRACELETS,

Tiger Claw Jewellery of best finish and new designs.

Oak and Silver Goods,

Biscuit Boxes, Peg Tumblers, Spirit Stands, Sherry Barrels and Cruet Frames.

Novelties in Breakfast Cruet Frames,

"The Pump," "The Sheep."

"The Cock," "The Elephant," "The Champagne Bottles," "The Vines," from Rs. 20 upwards.

Badminton Prizes,

For Badminton Tournaments.

Goblets, Flower Vases, Cruet Stands, Toast Racks, Inkstands, the designs of which are worked up from Battledores and Shuttlecocks.

Silver Articles for Presentation.

Handsome sets of Wedding Beakers in velve. cases.

Quaint Muffineers in cases,

Sets of "Owls," "Barrels," "Monkeys," &c.

The above form pretty and inexpensive presents.

17th October 1876. RAMPART ROW.

MRS. JACOB HUNT,

MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER,

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY, and EAST STREET, POONA,

HAS much pleasure in announcing to the Ladies of Bombay, Poona, and Out-stations, that she has JUST RECEIVED a choice and beautiful SELECTION of MILLINERY consisting of BONNETS and HATS handsomely Trimmed, FRENCH FLOWERS, BALL DRESSES and other ARTICLES too numerous to mention.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S KID GLOVES in all SIZES and COLOURS from Rs. 3 to Rs. 3-4 a pair.

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS MADE UP,

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

Orders from Out-stations promptly executed.

HOTELS.

MALABAR HOTEL,
BREACH CANDY, BOMBAY.

ADJACENT to the Sea and Swimming Baths. Half hour's drive from the Fort.

Situation the most healthy and beautiful and the accommodation superior to any other Hotel in Bombay.

TERMS—Rs. 5 PER DAY (NO EXTRAS.)

Special arrangements for lengthened periods.

W. H. SARGENT, Proprietor

THE CHOWK HOTEL,
MATHERAN.

THIS well known HOTEL IS NOW OPEN for Visitors.

JEWANJEE & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

BASS'S BEER.

BOTTLED BY STONE.

Quarts per doz. Cash ... Rs. 6-8
Pints do. do. ... ,, 4-6

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

"STARS."

THESE now distinguish our various qualities of COGNAC. We ship a FINER and an OLDER BRANDY, than do our Trade brethren. We challenge competition. Our "*In Bond*" Prices are:—

	CASH.	CREDIT.
* One Star ...	Rs. 16-3	Rs. 17-0
** Two Stars..	,, 18-2	,, 19-0
*** Three Stars.	,, 22-0	,, 23-0
**** Four Stars.	,, 25-12	,, 27-0
CURIOUS AND RARE OLD, A SPECIALITY, BOTTLED AND SHIPPED IN 1867	All charges included	43-12 ,, 46-0

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.
2, Dean Lane, Fort.

NOTICES.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—NOTICE.

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the Chamber of Commerce will be held on TUESDAY next, the 31st instant, at 12 o'clock Noon at the Offices of the Chamber for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive the Report of the outgoing Committee, and to elect a Committee for the ensuing year.
2. To consider a proposed addition to the Rules of the Chamber regulating the payment of difference of Freight stated in Sterling payable in Bombay, and
3. To consider a proposal that the Funds at the credit of the Measurement Fee Account be transferred to the Chamber's General Fund.

The attendance of Members is particularly requested.

By Order of the Committee,
J. GORDON, Secretary.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 21st October 1876.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

FOR SALE.

INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.

Re-printed from the *Bombay Gazette.*

Price—One Rupee.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office and from Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.

For Sale at this Office.

THE PRIVATE SOLDIER IN IN

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, 26TH OCT. 1876.

THE fact of Turkey having accepted a six weeks' armistice, as advised by Reuter yesterday, if it does not render peace absolutely certain, at all events increases the probability of a settlement, and a decidedly more confident feeling is manifested in London in consequence. Consols have advanced from 94½ to 95 and French Rentes from 104½ to 104¾, while Cotton in Liverpool is very firm with a large business doing, yesterday's sales reaching the unusual quantity of 25,000 bales. The only movement in spot prices so far is an advance of 1-16d. in Mid. Orleans and G. F. Tinnevelly, and 1-8d. per lb. in G. F. Westerns, but with something more definite respecting the Turkish Question we may look for an improvement all round. In Manchester there is an active enquiry for Piece Goods, but business is checked by higher prices being asked. Should Cotton, however, continue to harden Manchester is pretty safe to follow, as the causes which are likely to improve the raw staple must exercise a similar influence on Goods.

Tuesday's New York telegrams still quote Mid. Uplands on the spot at 10¾ cents, but January shipment has advanced from 11 5/16 to 11 7/16 cents. per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. ports to date are as follows :—

	1876.	1875.	1874.
Tuesday's Receipts	25,000	31,000	24,000
Four days' ,, ...	92,000	94,000	76,000
Total since 1st Sept	728,000	664,000	581,000

Coffee in London yesterday was steady, but unchanged in price. Ceylon Cocoanut Oil is 5s. per ton higher. Cochin unaltered. Bombay Linseed is still quoted at 57s. 6d. per quarter, but Rapeseed is 1s. per quarter higher, 58s. 6d.

A further withdrawal of £106,000 is reported from the Bank of England, destination unknown, making £287,000 since last return.

The weely biddings for Council drafts on India took place in London yesterday, and out of the £350,000 offered, £190,000 were allotted to Calcutta at an average of 1s. 8.58d. and £150,000 to Bombay at an average of 1s. 8¼d., tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 8 9/16d. receiving in full and on Bombay at 1s. 8¼d. per rupee 57 per cent.

These rates show an advance of ¼d. to 5/16 per rupee on last week's allotments and indicate apparently an improved demand for remittance to this side. With the quantity of Silver now available, however, we cannot but think the advance is too rapid to be permanent. There is certainly a fair extent of export business passing in Calcutta, but the push there will not last long, in the meantime, on this side, money looks like becoming easier again, and the export trade will be comparatively insignificant until well into the new year.

Bar Silver in London has advanced to 53¾d, some say 53¾ per oz., but this may be taken as the effect not the cause of higher exchange.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day opened with a firm feeling at an advance corresponding to the enhanced rates obtained for Council drafts, and this level has been maintained throughout the day, the market closing quiet but steady. Some little business has been done in Bank Bills, but of Private Paper the amount offering is necessarily small, nor are sellers willing to accept current rates. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	...1s. 8½ to 17/32d. per Rupee.	
Do 6 months' sight...	1s. 8¾d.	,,
Credits 3	,, ...1s. 8 13/16d.	,,
Documents 3	,, ...1s. 8¾d.	,,

On Calcutta business has been done to-day at 1/16 premium for demand and 15/16 per cent. discount for 60 days' sight.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is a shade steadier owing to the better tenor of the home advices, but values are no higher. We call Fours, Rs. 99¾ to ¾; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 100 ; Fives-and a-half, Rs. 102¾.

In the SHARE MARKET a quiet feeling has prevailed and transactions have been limited. Bank of Bombay's are ¼ per cent. higher. Colaba Land Co.'s Rs. 5 per share lower. Press property unaltered. Spinning and Weaving shares are generally unaltered, but we note a decline of Rs. 5 in Colaba, Fleming and Great Eastern and Rs. 15 per share in Alliance Spinning.

COTTON to-day has been rendered firmer by the stronger accounts from Liverpool, and although rupee prices are not generally higher, the further rise in Exchange is equivalent to an advance of about Rs. 2 per candy. On this basis exporters are still out of the market beyond a few odd and end transactions, but the local mills are steady buyers at market rates and some purchases of Compta—which is now becoming scarce—are reported at very high figures.

SEEDS are quieter owing to the less warlike look of things at home. Linseed ready has been bought at Rs. 6 10, but for future delivery Rs. 6-4 to Rs. 6-6 per cwt are the quotations.

FREIGHTS by Steamer continue firm at £2 5 for Liverpool and there is still a demand for more tonnage to bring Rice from Calcutta at Rs. 22 per ton.

PIECE GOODS are unchanged in every respect.

COALS continue firm and in active request, but there are few sellers to arrive.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks.	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	p. a.		
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	5 p. ct	103
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 do.	707½
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 do.	745
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	640
Ch rtered Mercantile Bank of I. L. & China.	30,000	250	all	8 do.	300
Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	40,000	125	all	8 do.	335
Chartered Bank of India and China	40,000	200	all	5 do.	175
National Bank of India.	37,200	250	125	6 do.	110
Oriental Bank.....	60,000	250	all	11 do.	500

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	50 p.s*	1,175
Alfred Mills Co.....	250	1,000	1,000	16 p.c.	1,100
Alliance Spinning.....	500	2,500	all	100*	2,400
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	80	..	78
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000	all	100 p.s.	1,700
Bombay United.....	900	1,000	all	68 p.s.	1,145
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company.....	2,000	300	all	..	270
Broach Mills	1,800	110	all	10 p.s*	130
Colaba S. and W. Co. ..	900	1,000	all	100 p.s.	915
Coorla S. and W. Co. ..	1,000	1,000	all	..	1,070
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	560
Dharumsey Spinning ..	3,000	2,000	all	..	1,115
Fleming S. and W. Co..	1,400	1,000	all	80 p.s*	1,220
Great Eastern.....	875	1,000	all	120 p.s.	1,070 xd.
Hindustan S. & W. Co..	760	1,000	all	40 p.s*	880
Jevraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	40 p.s*	1,060
Khandeish Spinning ..	750	1,000	all	80 p.s*	1,030
K. Muccunjee S. & W.Co.	1,000	1,000	all	..	960
Madras Spinning	400	1,250	all	Nil	1,100
Madras U. Spinning....	425	1,000	all	75 p.s*	1,150
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	25	..	27½
Mandvie S. and W. Co..	1,200	500	all	..	420
Manockjee Petit's.....	2,500	1,000	all	70 p.s*	1,290
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	80 p.s*	1,305
Mazagon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	..	..	325
National S. and W. Co. of India.....	950	1,000	all	..	950
Neriad S. and W. Co....	400	1,000	all	..	920
Nursey S. and W. Co....	2,500	400	all	..	400
Oriental	1,000	625	150	80 p.s*	680
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	..	1,200
soon S. & W. Co.....	1,500	1,000	all	..	930
ondardas Spinning ..	650	1,000	all	50 p.s.	915
Do do. 1 Share.	800	1,000	250	125 p.s.	200
holapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..	940
ictoria Mills	550	1,000	all	..	700

Per Share for the half-year

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New).	3,048	2,000	all	25	1,095
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	..	100
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. s.	470
Port Canning Land Company, Limited.....	6,000	1,400	all	10 do.	220

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co..	150	5,000	2,850	150 p.s.	1,250 xd.
Albert Co., Kurrachee..	200	2,000	1,100	150 do.	810 xd.
Albert Ginning Co.....	100	500	all	18 p.c.	650
Apollo Press Co.....	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	525
Bellary	175	1,000	all	60	730
Benar Company (New)..	155	500	all	65 p.s.	475
India. Press Co.....	1,000	350	all	42 do	220
Broach Cotton Co.....	400	250	all	10 do	75
Ca war Co.....	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	800
Colaba Press Co.....	500	1,880	all	170 do	900
Dholera P. and G. Co..	800	300	all	15 do	200
East India Press Co....	382	1,000	all	180 do	940
Fort Press Co.....	150	8,500	5,250	225	1,750
French Press Co.....	300	500	all	35 do	485
Imperial Press Co.....	1,150	..	1,400	100 do	410
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.....	3,125	400	350	25 do	275 xd.
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	600	2,000	all	..	950
Prince of W. Press.....	120	..	1,500	250 do	700
Sassoon's Press Co.....	600	600	all	50 do	460
Scinde Press Co.....	400	850	750	67½ do	430
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld.	100	1,000	925	165 do	1010 xd.
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co.....	150	850	all	12 p.c.	600 nl.
Volkart's United Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.	750 xd.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock.....	..	£20 21 8	3 0 5 p. c.	280
Do. New £20 shares....	..	£20 13 0 14 6	do.	126
Ditto	..	£20 6 5 7 3	do.	72
Ditto	..	£20 2 1 11 2 1	do.	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do.	1,100
Do. New Shares. ...	..	£18	19 6 5 15	do.	285

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	16 p. ct.	1,830
Bombay Gas Company..	1,400	50	all	4½ p. ct.	60
Bombay Saw Mills Co..	500	1,000	all	80 p.s.	725
Lansing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	500	500	200	36 p. s.	215
Malabar Company, Ld	1,150	200	100	7½ p. ct	70
Mechanics' Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all	4 p. s.	27
Treasher and Co.	1,000	500	all	8 p. ct.	410
Vegan Patent Slip Co...	2,00	250	all	0 p. ct.	38

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BARQUE MERSE, 628 tons, Captain R. Robertson' will sail to-day for Chittagong in ballast.

THE S. S. HARALD HAARFAGER, 1,353 tons, Captain J. Heltberg, sailed yesterday for Aden, Jeddah and Hoodoods, with a general cargo and seven hundred and seventy-one pilgrims.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s. s. PEKIN, 2,098 tons, Captain W. Woolcott, which arrived in harbour on the 25th instant from Southampton, via Suez Canal, brought the English mails and the following cargo :—2,805 packages piece goods, 172 bales twist, 6 packages paint, 183 blocks asphaltes, 500 packages steel, 50 bundles and 17,633 bars iron, 38 casks cider, 289 packages provision, 30 packages paper, 10 cases codliver oil, 27 packages chocolate, 1 case gold thread, 42 packages beef, 30 case candles, 5 cases slate pencil, 20 packages raisin, 10 cases metal sheets, 35 packages porter, 7 cases glass, 7 cases umbrellas, 454 casks beer, 278 packages oilmanstore, 52 cases soap, 271 cases and 606 casks copper, 551 boxes silver, 160 boxes silver coins, 5 boxes specie, 7 packages incense, 1,200 bags pumice, and many other packages for transhipment for different ports.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
26	Africa	Nacoda	Zanzibar.
	Harald Haarfager..	Haltberg	den, Jeddah and Hoodeids.

The barque Merse, Robertson, to Chittagong, obtained her port clearence yesterday.

The ship Oriana, to Dunkirk, was entered out for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct
22 Amarapoora (s).....Stuart ..... Rangoon, Oct 18.
City of Poonah (s)...Miller..... Liverpool, Sept 18.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.
22 Mahratta (s) ....

Latona ....
Culzean..... ....

DAILY IMPORTS—OCTOBER 26.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Trentham Hall s—6 casks hardware and 8 boxes tinned plates, Hassunally Lallmeya.
Bellona s—12 packages earthenware, Bharmull Bhima.

FROM LONDON.

Atholl s—9 cases champagne, Jewanjee Eduljee Sons.
Vergilia Schillizzie s—8 cask hardware, Hassunally Lallmeya.
Bellona s—10 casks hardware, Abdool Cadur Habutbhoy.
Thibet s—1 hogshead claret, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Batavia s—265 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee; 25 boxes brandy, Jewanjee Eduljee Sons ; 300 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.
Australia s—117 cases brandy, Nusserwanjee Aspundiarjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 26.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Zerbino s—250 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co ; 60 bales cotton, Ahmedabad Chellaram.
Trentham Hall s—12 bales cotton waste, Dhurumsey Velljee ; 87 bales hemp, Hajee Adam Esmail and Co ; 110 bales hemp and 35 bales wool, Jetha Purseram ; 37 bales wool, Hurjeevan Vussonjee ; 22 bales wool, Bhimjee Nuthoo ; 28 bales wool Hurridas Gangjee; 17 bales wool, Telloomull Chimondas ; 17 bales wool, Pragjee Vusta ; 50 bales wool, Gargjee Thakersee ; 30 bales wool, Shamjee Veerjee ; 30 bales wool, Tricomjee Bhjee; 142 bales cotton, Cooverjee Nursey ; 22 bales cotton, Bhimjee Nuthoo ; 28 bales cotton, Shamjee Mooljee ; 20 bales cotton, Hurridass Gangjee ; 60 bales cotton, Jethanund Chellaram ; 44 bales cotton, Cooverjee ; Lilladhur ; 100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 40 packazes cowries and 500 packages chillies, Curr'mbhoy Hasonbhoy ; 22 bales cotton, Govindram Dwarkadass ; 12 bales hemp, Aboo Mohamed ; 20 bales wool, Gonaldass Toolseedass ; 22 bales wool, Roopchund Moolchund ; 47 bales wool, Vussonjee Dewhund ; 5 bales hides, Momed Jamal.

FOR UNITED KINGDOM.

Melpomene—200 bags linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Zerbino s—38 cases peacock feathers, Tyebjee and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Thibet s—400 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Oriana—32 cwts B horns, C N Gomes and Co ; 3,800 bags linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Malwa s—10 cases gum, D S Kemp and Co ; 19 bales twist, H Cowasjee.

FOR HONGKONG.

Malwa s—10½ cwts Sandl wood, C Byramjee ; 35 packazes raisin, Eduljee Nussurwanjee ; 26 packages cloves, Allarakhia Khaksi and Co ; 13 cases Bdellas, Cassum Bhimjee ; 19 cases shar'fins, Veerjee Nanjee ; 65 cases sharkins, Ladhabhoy Khakee ; 5 bales twist, Esanbhoy Fezul ; 148 chests opium, E D Sassoon ; 323 chests opium, N J Abraham ; 15 bales twist, A Habibbhoy ; 47 bales twist, Curseejee Bomanjee and Co ; 30 bales twist, Hajee Esmail Hajee Habib ; 20 bales twist, Hajee Jan Mahomed Abdool Rahimbhoy ; 25 packages red raisin, Ebram Hasom ; 51 bales twist, Ebram Noordin and Co ; 100 chests opium, David S sson and Co ; 25 packages cloves, Ebram Noordin and Co ; 35 packazes clove s, Kurmally Soorjee ; 15 bales twist, Goolam Hoosen Jan Momed : 5 b les twis , 4 chests fishmaws and 48 cases Sharkins, Rahimbhoy Alladiabhoy.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON VIA CANAL.

2098 Pekin (s), Woolcott—Mails 20th November.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CANAL.

1358 Trentham Hall (s), Shaw—W. & A. Graham & Co.

FOR HAVRE AND LIVERPOOL.

918 Zerbino (s), Dewdney—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR VENICE.

1671 Thibet (s), S'ewart—Mails 30th October.

FOR GENOA.

1353 Batavia (s), Crocco—C. Grondona.

FOR HULL.

936 Whitehall, Gesch—Wallace & Co.

FOR UNITED KINGDOM.

1208 Melpomene, Leach—Ralli Brothers.
1854 St Enoch, Browse—Killick, Nixon & Co.

FOR UNITED KINGDOM ON CONTINENT

1797 King Cerdic, Austin—Wallace & Co.
860 Oriana, Thompson—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR COLOMBO.

1416 Proponti (s), Alexander—D. Sassoon & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

1515 Kashgar (s), Baker—Mails, 31st October.
1776 Malwa (s), Barret—Mails, 31st November.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1286 Centennial, Brown—Farnham & Co.
1367 Pride of England, Nash.

FOR KURRACHEE.

864 Pachamba (s), Franks—B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR JEDDAH.

548 Mula (s), Doer—Essa Califa.
1120 Orissa (s), Beaver—P. & O Co.

FOR DIAMOND ISLAND.

1316 Hermon, Dillon.

FOR ZANZIBAR.

582 Ausgarius (s), Kinn-nn—H Jumal.

FOR MAURITIUS.

392 Nenuphar, Souter—H. M. Seedick.

NOT FIXED.

1226 Bellona (s), Rhodes—Lyon & Co.
1253 Golconda (s), Anderson—P. & O. Co.
1061 Gilbert Thompson, Watson—E. Bates & Co.
639 Merse, Robertson—sir C. Forbes & Co.

OUTRY TRADERS.

107 Amizade, Nacoda.
51 Algofar, Nacoda—(Put back.)
713 Countess of Elgin, Nacoda.
90 Emmuel, Nacoda.
366 Pearl (s), Ashton.
470 Mathilde, Nacoda.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE,

874 Abyssinia (s) 4, James—(Harbour Defence.)
597 Amberwitch (s), Stiffe.
2011 Crocodile, Sharpe.
1061 Daphne, (s) 5, Evans.
300 Hugh Rose (s) 3, Downing.
1107 Magdala (s) 4, James—(Harbour Defe e.)

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 25th October 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·905
Temperature of the Air.....	82·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	75·9
Dew Point	73·5
Relative humidity of Air	754
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m)	88·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a. m.)...	76 2
General Direction of wind.....	NE, E, ENE, WNW, NW, NNW, N.
ovement of wind in 24 hours	194

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 24.

Blew, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, from Poona.

OCTOBER 25.

Pedder, Capt, Bombay Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Wright, Brigadier Genl, Bengal Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Conoley, Capt, Bengal Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Gordon, Lieut Col, Bengal Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Thorp, Surg Major, Bombay M D, from furlough, from England.
Nicolson, Capt, Bombay Station Staff, on duty, from Poona.
Montmorency, Capt, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Dawes, Capt, Bengal 17th Infantry, from leave, from England.
Welsh, Surg, Bombay 2nd Regt N I, from furlough, from England.
Williams, Lieut Col, Madras Infantry, from furlough, from England.
Auckwith, Lieut, Bombay 83rd Regt, on duty, from Mhow.
Abbott, Lieut, Bombay 32nd Horse, on duty, from Mhow.
Madden, Col, Bengal 51st Light Infantry, from leave, from England.
Simpson Lieut, Bombay 21st Regt N I, on duty, from Poona.
Madean, Lieut Col, Madras 1st Light Infantry, from leave, from England.
Tidy Lieut, Bengal 5th Regt, from leave, from England.
Gordon, Sarg, Bombay Poona Horse, from furlough, from England.
Fawkes, Capt, Bombay 89th Regt, from leave, from England.
Bird, Lieut, Bengal 4th Cavalry H C, to appear before a Med Board, from Hingoli.
Macbay, Lieut, Bombay 1st Belooch, on duty, from Poona.
Napier, Lieut, Bengal 10th Hussars, from leave, from England.
Gr ht, Lieut, Bombay Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Mackinnon, Depy Surg Genl, Bombay Staff, on duty, from Aden.

OCTOBER 26.

Parker, Bt Major, Bombay 2/15th Regt, on leave, from Poona.
Disbrowe, Lieut Col, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, from Panwell.
Blanchard, Capt, Bombay 15th Regt N I, on leave, from Cashmere.

DEPARTURES—OCTOBER 25.

Cowper, Sub Lieut, Bengal 70th Regt, on duty, to Allahabad.

OCTOBER 26.

Sharpe, Lieut, Bengal R E, on duty, to Roorkee.
Mcin, Lieut, Bengal R E, on duty, to Roorkee.
Pearson, Capt, Bengal 1/18th Rl Fusiliers, on duty, to Bareilly.
Coles, Lieut, Bombay R E, on duty, to Kirkee.
James, Surg, Madras A M D, on duty to Secundrabad.
Whitaker, Lieut and Adjt, Bengal 65th Regt, on duty, to Lucknow.
Lucas, Col, Bombay Com Genl, on duty, to Poona.
Onslow, Lieut, Bengal R E, on duty, to Roorkee.
Wright, Brgd Genl, Bengal Staff Corps, on duty, to Hydrabad & Deccan.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 25th October 1876.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is intimated that Veterinary Surgn G A A Oliver, A Bde, has been posted to E Batty C B de R E A, vice F C Boulter, who has been transfered to the 24th Bgde R A.

The C in-C is pleased to make the following appointments :—
11th Regt N I—Lt E Werge, 1st Wing Subn 29th N I, to be 1st Wing Subn.

13th Regt N I—Lt-Col R Mallaby, 2nd in Comd, to be Comdt ; Lt-Col C O Lord, Wing Officer, to be 2nd in Comd ; and Maj G S Mignon, Wing Officer 4th N I, to be Wing Officer in succession to Col Marston, retired.

Maj M D V Bell, C Co, to officiate as Wing Officer, during such time as Maj Mignon may officiate as Dy Judge Advocate, or until further orders.

20th Regt N I (Jacob's Rifles—Lt C F Baugh, 2nd Wing Subn, to be 1st Wing Subn, vice Lt Smith appointed Qr Mr.

With reference to G O C No 615 of the 7th inst, the name of Capt W Laing has been expunged from the list of officers ordered to join the Garrison Instruction class at Poona on the 1st proximo.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—
Royal Artly—Maj T Wahon (No 2 Batty 6th Bde) from 30th Sept 1876 to 31st Dec 1876, in England, on medical certificate.

2nd Foot (1st Battalion)—Col J Rose, Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, to England, via Suez Canal, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Staff Corps—Col Joseph Mines, 2nd in Comd 18th Regt N I, for six months, in India, from date of departure, on private affairs, under rule XXV of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Army Medical Dept—Surgn Maj J M Waters, to remain in England from 28th Aug 1876 to 27th February 1877, on private affairs.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

BY THE HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.
(*Bombay Government Gazette, October 26.*)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

G G O No 428 of the 21st June last is cancelled, and the furlough granted to Lt W G Bowyer, R E, in G G O No 407, of the 8th idem, will hold good.

Capt W S Wroughton, 4th Regt N I, Adjt. 20th Regt N I, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, from date of departure in Nov next, under Rule 9 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

The following appointments is made :—
Col H H A Wood, C B, S C, Comdt, 4th Rifles, to the Bde Staff, with the rank of Brig-Genl in succession to Brig-Genl Beale, whose tenure of Office will expire on the 3rd Nov 1876.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Right Rev the Lord Bishop of Bombay has appointed the Rev S Stead, M A, to officiate as Archdeacon and Commissary during the absence, on furlough, of the Venerable C H Leigh-Lye, or until further orders.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Maj Bell acted as Political Supt, Upper Sind Frontier, from the 4th July to 17th ultimo, inclusive.

Mr C E Coles, First Asst Supt of Police, Khandesh, acted as Asst Political Agent, Khandesh, in charge of the Dangs, and Bheel Agent from the 7th Sept to the 2nd Oct 1876, inclusive.

Capt G E Fenn, Survey Settlement Officer, and Lt J Humfrey, Special Bahirwatia Officer, Katt war, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Special Bhairwatia Officer in Kattiwar on the 9th instant.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

With reference to Govt Notification dated 20th Sept 1876, granting the Hon Mr Justice Green, Judge of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, privilege leave for two months, from 11th Nov next, it is hereby notified that he is allowed to leave Bombay at the close of the last day on which his Court is open for business before he leave begins.

Mr Pandurang Bulbhadra is act as Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Ahmedabad during the absence of Rao Bahadur Gonalrao Hari, or until further orders.

Capt H C Morse to officiate as Cant Mag at Baroda, in addition to his Mily duties, until further orders.

Capt Morse is appointed to be a Mag of the first class under Sec 37 of Act X of 1873 within the limits of the Cant of Baroda.

Capt Morse is also appointed, under the provisions of the same Sec, to be Mag of the first class in the Broach Dist, to enable him to dispose of the cases arising between the Mahi River and Panel Station, inclusive.

Under the provisions of Sec 3 of Act II of 1869, H E the Gov in Council is pleased to appoint Messrs G Wadlington and C P B Wiltshire, first class Mags in the Dharwar Dist, to be visitors of the Dharwar Dist Jail.

Mr S H Phillips, Judge and Sessions Judge of Hyderabad, has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of furlough for eleven months.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr G F M Grant, Actg First Asst Collr, Ahmedabad, is allowed a furlough to Europe for one year, on medical certificate, from the 23rd inst, under Sect 11 (a) of the Civil Leave Code, Second Edition.

He is allowed subsidiary leave from the 15th to the 22nd inst, both days inclusive, under Sec 18 (a) of the same Code.

The following Notification is published in supersession of that at page 792 of the "Gazette" of 31st August last :—

Mr J S F Mawley to be Cotton Inspr for Sholapur, continuing to act for Mr Wilkinson and to be in charge of the Office of Cotton Inspr for Broach, until further orders.

Mr W R Cooke, Asst Collr of Nasik, is allowed six months' special leave, on urgent private affairs, under Sec 15 Chapter IV, of the Civil Leave Code, Second Edition.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Apothecary Crawford has been appointed to the medical charge of the Civil Hospital, Vingorla.

Surgn-Maj L S Bruce is ordered to join the Presidency Civil Surgn. Poona, vice Surgn-Maj T B Beatty, MD, FRCS (Ir), appointed Deny Surgn-Genl.

Surgn-Maj Rustead has been appointed to act till further orders, with effect from 21st Aug 1876, as Supt of Vaccination, Western Circle, in addition to his own duties as Civil Surgn, Tanna.

Asst Surgn Dada Nathuji is appointed to the medical charge of the Dispensary at Ilkal during the absence of Asst Surgn Lakmanji on furlough, or until further orders.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

H E the Gov r in Council is pleased to make the following "temporary" promotions, with effect from the 30th Sept 1876, in succession to Lt-Col W W Goodfellow, CB, RE, who has proceeded on furlough :—

Maj W Manson, RE, to be Ex Engr, first grade, Capt J D Cruickshank, RE, to be Ex Engr, second grade ; Mr W Pirie to be Ex Engr, third grade, Mr E H Hallum to be Ex Engr, fourth grade, and Lt W W Robinson, RE, to be Asst Engr, first grade.

Mr C Brereton received charge of the Office of the Ex Engr, Kaira, from Mr A G Melvill, Asst Engr, RE, in the afternoon of the 11th October 1876.

H E the Gov r in Council is pleased to make the following "temporary" promotions from the 12th Oct 1876, in succession to Maj C A Goodfellow, VC, RE, who has proceeded on furlough :—Maj G L C Warrenheter, RE, to be Ex Engr, first grade ; Mr W Clerke to be Ex Engr, second grade ; Mr E G D vies to be Ex Engr, third grade ; Mr R J Shanson to be Ex Engr, fourth grade ; and Lt R T Orpen, RE, to be Asst Engr, first grade.

The undermentioned passed students from the Royal Indian Engineering College are appointed Asst Engrs, second grade :—

Mr George Owen William Dunn, Mr Robert Henry Frederick Stuart, Mr Edward Hyde Nelson, Mr Alfred Thomas Mullaly, Mr Charles Napier Clifton and Mr William Henry LeQuesne.

Messrs William Clarke, C E, and J E Whiting, C E, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of the Ex Engr for Irrigation, Poona, on the 10th October 1876, after noon.

Mr F J Smith, R E, and Lt J K ily respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of the Supt of Works, Eastern Indian, on the 20th Sept 1876 after noon.

Mr H Wetherly, C E, Ex Engr, fourth grade, officiated as Ex Engineer for Irrigation, Tanti, in addition to his own duties as Ex Engr for Irrigation, Guzarat, from 6th to 31st Aug on which date the Tapti Office was closed.

H E the Gov in Council is pleased to appoint Mr C T Burke, B E, Ex Engr, fourth grade, to be Ex Engr for Irrigation, Sholapur and Ahmednagar.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Naro Bhaskar, Asst Depy Educational Inspr, Khandesh, is appointed to be substantive pro tem Depy Educational Inspr, Sholapur, during the absence of Rao Saheb Waman Krishna Apaikar, or until further orders.

Rao Saheb Sabajirao Chintamon Chitnis resumed charge of the Office of Educational Inspr, Tanna Sub-Division, on the 4th inst, after office hours.

Mr E Giles, B A, Actg Educational Inspr Northern Divn, is appointed to act in the second grade of the Educational Dept during the absence of Dr Buhler on privilege leave or until further orders.

Mr Jamse'jiArdasir Dalal M A, resumed charge of his duties as Head Master, Nariad High School, on the 9th inst, before office hours.

Mr P Peterson, M A, Actinr Professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy in the Deccan College, is permitted to resume charge of his appointment in the Elphinstone College on the 2'th proximo.

Mr W G Forrest, B A, Head Master, Surat High School, is appointed to act as Professor in the Deccan College from the 20th proximo, until the arrival of a new Professor from England.

Mr Jamsetji Ardasir Dalal, M A, is appointed to act as Head Master, Surat High School, in place of Mr Forrest, or until further orders.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE REVENUE AND POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Mr P L Charles, Actg Second Asst Collr, Nasik, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month, from the 8th proximo, under Chapter VI Sec 21 (a) of the Civil Leave Code, Second Edition.

Mr Omedram Anandram delivered over and Mr W E Waite, received charge of the Ahmedabad City Survey and Enquiry Office in the forenoon of the 12th inst.

Mr H Prescott delivered over and Capt W H Wilson received charge of the Office of the Dist Supt of Police, Nasik, in the forenoon of the 9th inst.

Mr W Sheppard, Supt of the Model Farm, Dharwar, is allowed one month's privilege leave of absence from such date in Nov 1876, as he may avail himself of it.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	Oct. 30	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee.....	,, 27	11-0 A.M.	6-0 P.M
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee,	,, 31	10-0 A.M.	7-30 P.M.
China	,, 31	3-0 P.M.	No afte.
Australia	Nov. 11	3-0 P.M.	Packet.
Mauritius and Reunion	Oct. 30	3-30 P.M.	4-0 P.M
Zanzibar, &c	Nov. 2)	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M

OVERLAND MAIL.

In supersession of this Office Notice of the 15th May last, it is notified that on and after 2nd October next till further notice the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay *every Monday* soon after 7 P.M. The following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails will come into operation from the said date :—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.
Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 3 P.M.
Registered Letters up to 2 P.M.
Registered Letters, if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 2 and 4 P.M.

Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the late let

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE IMPERIAL ASSEMBLAGE.

ALLAHABAD, 26TH OCT.

The Honourable Ashley Eden will attend the Imperial Assemblage.

Yakub Khan, the Yarkund Envoy, will attend the Assemblage as a guest of the Viceroy.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE ARMISTICE NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, 26TH OCT.

Negotiations continue on the question of an armistice but without any decisive results; in the meanwhile the Turkish troops are gradually advancing into Servia.

According to Turkish official despatches, their arms have again been victorious, having captured Djunis, thus making themselves masters of the line of road between Kruchovatz and Deligrad.

The Servians are reported to be very depressed.

LONDON, 25TH OCT., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed very firm. Surats very firm.

The London Cotton Market has been very firm.

Fair Dholleras ..... 4 7/16d.

In the Manchester Market there has been a good enquiry but business checked by higher prices being asked.

3 per cent. Consols for account .... 95.

5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 .... 104¾.

Bar Silver ..... 53⅞.

The sum of £106,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

Arrival from Bombay—Mary Stenhouse.

LINE REPORTS.—26TH OCTOBER.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Persian line right to London.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 26TH OCT., 8-5 A.M.

Mail steamer Assam, from Australia, arrived.

GALLE, 26TH OCT., 11-55 A.M.

H. M's. Tenasserim sailed for Colombo.

GALLE, 26TH OCT., 2-40 P.M.

Mail steamer Nizam, from Calcutta, arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS.—26TH OCTOBER.

(MADRAS TIMES.)

CANANORE, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind W. N., thermometer 89, barometer 29·86.

CARWAR, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind North 2, thermometer 86, barometer 29·95.

MANGALORE, 11-15 A.M.—Weather fair; wind N. E.' N. W.

TUTICORIN, 5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind W., thermometer 86, barometer 29·90.

VIZAGAPATAM, 5 P.M.—Weather clear, wind W. S. W. moderate, thermometer 90.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Pekin, which arrived in harbour on the 25th instant, with the English mails, brought 711 boxes silver and silver coins, valued at Rs. 16,71,000.

LORD AND LADY LYTTON left Mushobra for Narkanda on Thursday, the 19th, and proceeded on their tour from the latter place on the 23rd instant. They were accompanied by Colonel O. T. Burne and the Honble Mrs. Burne, Dr. Thornton, Dr. and Mrs. Harvey, Captain Rose and Captain Liddell.

THE revised tour of the Viceroy arranges for the meeting with the Maharaja of Cashmere at Mudhapore on the 16th of November. Efforts will be made to reach Peshawur as nearly as possible on the date originally fixed. Lord Lytton will, therefore, reach Bombay on the day at first mentioned, the 16th December. He will remain four days in Bombay, leaving on the 21st December and reaching Delhi on the 23rd.

LATE advices from Zanzibar report that Rear-Admiral Cumming, with H. M.'s Undaunted, Thetis, Flying Fish, and Philomel, had arrived there. The Sultan had given a grand dinner in honour of the Naval Commander-in-Chief, which from the excellence of its appointments and its cooking, had convinced the European community of the good results of His Highness's visit to England. The Thetis had had a boat accident in the harbour and two men were drowned within sight of the ship.

THE officers attached to the Head-Quarters of the Government of India entertained Sir William and Lady Muir at a sumptuous farewell picnic at Annandale on Friday last. All the *elite* of Simla were invited and the arrangements under charge of Major Bradford and a committee composed of Messrs. Fitzpatrick, Chapman and Brackenbury were perfect. Sir Henry Norman proposed the health of Sir William and Lady Muir and their two daughters, to which Sir William replied. The party which was a very large one did not break up till dark.

GUNNER WILLIAM BUCKLAND, of the F-11th Battery of Royal Artillery at Saugor, committed to the Court of Sessions for voluntarily causing hurt to a punkah coolie who immediately afterwards died from a ruptured spleen, was tried and acquitted on the 15th instant. The jury, which was composed both of Europeans and natives, were unanimously of opinion that the blow which ruptured the spleen was more of the nature of a push intended to arouse the deceased, who was at the time asleep in the verandah, than a kick intended to hurt him. The Judge, Colonel Lucie Smith, in discharging the accused, expressed his dissent from the verdict of the jury, but added that as it was a unanimous one, arrived at after a careful and patient inquiry, no further action would be taken in the matter.

We notice in the *Bombay Government Gazette* this week the announcement that the Bishop has appointed the Rev. S. Stead to act as Archdeacon and Commissary during the absence of the Ven. C. H. Leigh-Lye or until further orders. This appointment has given rise to many unfavourable comments, for every one in Bombay knows that the Rev. Ward Maule has acted as Archdeacon on several occasions and expected that his appointment to officiate during the absence of the Archdeacon would follow as a matter of course. During, however, Mr. Maule's short absence of three months from Bombay his claims have been set aside, and without any reason being given a clergyman, who joined four years after the Rev. Mr. Maule, is appointed. Injustice has without doubt been done, but why has it been done? What Mr. Maule thinks of the proceeding we are not able to say, but what every right-minded person thinks is that the Bishop has acted in a most unjust manner, and has appointed a clergyman who has done nothing to earn the distinction and who must, under the circumstances, feel ashamed to accept the office.

LORD BEACONSFIELD has now had his arms and supporters registered at the Herald's College. The motto which his lordship has chosen, "*Forti nihil difficile*," resembles the motto used by Lord Muskerry, "*Forti et fideli nihil difficile*." The armorial bearings granted to Lord Beaconsfield are as follows in heraldic language:—"Per saltire, argent and gules, two lions rampant, sable, between a tower, argent, in chief, and an eagle displayed in base." The crest is "a tower, triple towered, argent, surrounded at base by an oakwreath proper." The supporters are as follows:—"Dexter, and eagle or collared gules; on an escutcheon, gules, pendant therefrom a tower, argent. Sinister, a lion, or collared gules, with a similar escutcheon pendant therefrom." It is to be observed that the supporters of his lordship's arms are the same as those chosen by Lord Beaconsfield, and recorded in "Lodge's Peerage," on her being created a Peeress in her own right in December, 1868, although the charges of the shield itself are quite different. Lady Beaconsfield's arms were, "Argent, a bunch of grapes proper between two laurels, sable, each charged with a boar's head of the field."

THE Duke of Buckingham with his large party arrived quite unexpectedly at Rangoon on the 13th instant. No preparation had been made and the Chief Commissioner, Mr. Rivers Thompson, could only accommodate the Duke and his daughters; the Commander-in-Chief put up with General Gore in command of the Burma Division. The *Madras Mail* sent telegrams to Rangoon to make kind enquiries as to the safety of the Ducal party, but before the telegrams arrived no notice was entertained by any one that distinguished visitors were near at hand. As to the voyage in the Bay of Bengal we read that the Tenasserim was, as we have already announced, caught in the cyclone while crossing the Bay. The saloon tables, at the height of the storm, took it into their heads to have a round dance, which did not terminate till they had smashed the cabin bulk heads, and achieved the compound fractures of their own legs. Otherwise the ship sustained no damage worth mentioning; and, as the Ladies Grenville landed in apparently good health at Rangoon, there is reason to hope that they soon recovered from the effects of the perilous experience they had been through. But, whether they will care to cross the Bay next October is another matter. A cyclone in these latitudes is a grand thing to see; but one cyclone, such as the Tenasserim's passengers and crew have lived to tell the tale about, usually goes a long way with most people.

OUR late Governor was always ready to make proper provision for the members of his family, and seemed to think that any lack of qualifications they might possess at the time they were appointed to any office might be made up afterwards by application and study. At that rate every difficulty in the way of selecting the right man might be easily disposed of. Sir Seymour fills now a very comfortable office at home to which he was appointed, apparently, for similar reasons to the above. The London correspondent of a contemporary describes in the following paragraph the proceedings of a son of Sir Seymour who attended on Sir Salar Jung whilst he was in London:—

> There are strange stories afloat in London Club Land, concerning the sojourn within our gates last summer of Sir Salar Jung. In several instances His Excellency gave mortal offence by refusing to see both native and European gentlemen who called upon him. It is now said that during the whole time he was in England, Sir Salar was put by the India House under the surveillance of a certain Mr. Fitzgerald (son of Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, who was Governor of Bombay from 1867 to 1872), who holds the somewhat anomalous appointment of Political A-D-C. to the Secretary of State for India. It seems that Sir Salar could not, and excepting certain cases when gentlemen came to see him who could not be turned back, he did not see any one unless the individual was approved of by Mr. Fitzgerald. The two categories of men who were especially interdicted from having interviews with His Excellency were journalists and natives of India residing in London. At the time there were several complaints made by persons who had known Sir Salar well in India, that he refused to see them in England; and the refusals were set down to His Excellency being so much made of by "swells," that he would not receive older and more humble friends. But it now turns out that the unfortunate did not know of a tenth of the refusals on the plea of his being busy, or himself being well, that were made to his former acquaintances. The Political A.D.C., who by the way is not, and never was in the army, and does not speak a word of any native language, allowed no one he did not approve of to go near Sir Salar. And this, so it is said, by special orders from the Secretary of State for India. Truly, we live in curious times. If this is the way a distinguished native Indian gentleman like Sir Salar is "looked after," as if he were a convict at large, the idea of what he must be somewhat cramped in the East. But the most wonderful part of the whole business is that the sons, almost sinecure, well paid appointment of Political A-D-C. should be held by a gentleman who never belonged to the army or to any of the Indian services, and cannot speak a word of any native language, and whose only qualification for the post appears to be that his father was once Governor of Bombay.

EXTRAORDINARY AND SCANDALOUS PROCEEDINGS IN A MOFUSSIL LEGAL COURT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

EGUTPOORA, 25TH OCT.

ELLIOT *vs.* BROWN.

ON Saturday, the 21st of October, 1876, an extraordinary trial was held in the Court of the First Class Magistrate, Mr. Hamilton. Dr. Brown, who obtained some time ago notoriety by his quarrel with Dr. Hewlett in Bombay, went to Nassick and saw Mr. Elliot, the Collector, at the Gymkhana. Each of these gentlemen gives a different version of what took place between them. Mr. Elliot says that Dr. Brown called him *an infernal cad*, and Dr. Brown says that the cause of the quarrel between them was that Mr. Elliot assumed airs which he could not bear. Whatever may have been the origin of the quarrel, Mr. Elliot ordered Captain Wilson, the District Superintendent of Police, who was at the Gymkhana, to arrest Dr. Brown. Dr. Brown was arrested. Mr. Elliot immediately made a complaint to the Magistrate, Mr. Hamilton, and in his capacity as District Magistrate ordered Mr. Hamilton to hold a Court immediately, which order Mr. Hamilton (be it said to his credit) like an obedient subordinate carried out at 10 o'clock P.M. Mr. Elliot was examined and cross-examined mercilessly by Dr. Brown, who asked him to leave his magisterial capacity upstairs and to answer his questions like an ordinary witness. Captain Wilson was next examined and admitted in cross-examination that he would not arrest any man against whom a complaint of having used abusive language was preferred, and that he arrested Dr. Brown simply because the complainant in this case happened to be the District Magistrate. Further evidence was taken and Dr. Brown was fined Rs. 50, or to undergo seven days' imprisonment in default of payment Having declined to pay the fine, Dr. Brown was taken up to the jail without a warrant from the Magistrate, Mr. Hamilton. In a few hours some native gentlemen of Nassick (it is said) subscribed a sum of Rs. 100 and paid Rs. 50 towards the fine and gave the balance to Dr. Brown. But the unfortunate doctor was not released immediately as he ought to have been, the jailor having no warrant of commitment which would give him any idea of what Dr. Brown was thrown on his hands for. But Mr. Prescott, the Inspector of Police, obtained an order for the Doctor's release from the Magistrate in a couple of hours and the Doctor once more went to the travellers' quarters. In a few hours afterwards Dr. Brown was in his absence declared a lunatic and Mr. Prescott came to the travellers' quarters armed with a Magistrate's order to remove Dr. Brown to Bombay. The Doctor protested and showed such unmistakeable signs of sanity that Mr. Prescott was disconcerted and eventually the order had to be withdrawn. This case shows how the vast powers left in the hands of the Collector may be misused at any time. Mr. Elliot from the beginning adopted arbitrary proceedings. He ordered Captain Wilson to do, and Captain Wilson had the culpable weakness to do, a thing which he was not authorized by law to do. A still greater irregularity was the holding of the Court at night for the special convenience of a suitor who happened to be the Magistrate of the District, and the third one, the most serious step that Mr. Elliot took, was to declare a perfectly sane man to be insane by a stroke of his pen and behind the man's back. If Europeans like Dr. Brown are liable to be treated in this fashion in the Mofussil what may not natives expect at the hands of their merciful Collectors? It is extremely desirable that the Government should inquire into the facts of a case which is so damaging to the administration of justice in the Mofussil.

In the Court of Mr. G. A. Baines, the Third Class Magistrate at Egutpoora, a rather important case was heard to-day. The prosecutor is a time-keeper in the G. I. P. Railway. He charged eight workmen under him with defamation of character inasmuch as they petitioned the Resident Engineer saying that the time keeper had taken bribes from them. A good deal of evidence has been produced to show that the prosecutor had been in the habit of receiving bribes from the several gangs of workmen in the name of Mr. West, the permanent way inspector, on the ghauts. Mr. Baines after hearing the evidence and arguments has reserved his judgment until Saturday next.

A VISITOR.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL preserves, strengthens and beautifies the human hair, prevents it falling off or turning grey and eradicates scurf, dandriff, &c. ROWLANDS' KALYDOR eradicates all spots, freckles and cutaneous eruptions, and produces a beautifully clear and delicate complexion. Sold by all chemists, druggists, and at all bazaars and stores. Ask for Rowlands' articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid cheap spurious imitations. Bombay wholesale and retail Agents, TARACHAN and Company, Limited, Byculla and Fort; also at Poona.

THE DANGEROUSLY INSANITARY STATE OF THE FLATS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I think all old residents of Bombay will admit that the smell of sewage from the Flats has been more overpowering this year than ever before. Pareli and Byculla know it of old, but I do not think it has ever before been felt all along the shore up to Justice Green's bungalow; the stench during the last few evenings has been abominable.

I have watched the gradual deposit of *cutchra* on the Flats during the last few months, and it is a most surprising thing to me that the work is allowed to go on as it has been done. It is simply pitched on the surface as a bank of some ten feet deep, the soil is not trenched, no effort is made to bury it, and the result has been that during the monsoon the rain has drained through the mass and a filthy stream containing all the elements of disease has covered the Flats and is now drying up under the hot sun.

If the city cannot afford to carry away its *cutchra* to a distance they might at least trench the ground in front of the advancing heap and bury it, and before the monsoon put a good solid bank round the face of it to prevent drainage on to the Flats.

I am not acquainted with the drainage works at the pumping station, but I would hazard the suggestion that the fetid lake which is gradually being dried up by the sun might be allowed to drain off down one of the air shafts of the main drain and be pumped out into the sea. The smell of the exposed filthy mud could hardly be worse than it is now, and even if it could not be lightly earthed up, we should soon be out of our misery.

In conclusion, I would say that the native burial ground at Mahalaxmee station within 1,600 yards of and to windward of the Byculla Club is a disgrace to the city.

Bombay, 25th October. C. E.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—May I ask your advocacy in bringing prominently to notice the very sickening and offensive odour that is now experienced every evening by residents at Breach Candy and Malabar Hill, arising from the cesspool recently allowed by the Municipality to accumulate on the Flats?

Surely the level of the main drain will allow of this being carried off without much difficulty.

Unless something is done, and that speedily, there may be something worse than mere annoyance, in the shape of an epidemic of typhoid fever.—Yours, &c.

Oct. 26. A VICTIM.

CLEANLINESS IN THE MOFUSSIL AND MOFUSSIL MUNICIPALITIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent in the famine districts remarks in your issue of to-day that a certain well was very dirty when he saw it; that this "is not as it should be"—whereby hangs a tale.

A long time ago—no matter when—a certain Assistant Collector—no matter who—rode up to the well in question and took occasion to "keek into it," not, like my Joe Janet, "to see his bonny sel'," but to see upon the lowest step two of his Aryan brethren busily engaged in cleaning themselves inside and out and incidentally improving the water supply with their surface drainage and with expectorations which, to judge from the convulsions and sounds attending their upheaval, came from their very hearts. Now, the first idea of the brutal Anglo-Saxon was to lay the lash of his whip about their backs. However, though Lord Lytton was not and the Duke of Buckingham had not yet discovered the wholesomeness of Hindoo corruption as a beverage, the *Times of India* had recently visited with editorial sarcasm the sins of a Political Officer who gave way to his feelings on a like occasion. Besides, which was more to the point, the offenders might in their fright have tumbled into the well, which would have been worse than all.

The competitionwalla, however, was a man of resources. He hitched his bridle over a stunted *baboot* near by, filled his pockets with pebbles, and having taken up a convenient position bombarded—the sinner—his Aryan brethren till they bawled for mercy and swore decency for the future by the tail of Hanuman and the trunk of Ganpati. Having done which he rode off to attend a meeting of the native notables convened in Local Fund Committee and suggested to the honourable members that five and twenty rupees would be well spent in walling up the steps and erecting a winch with a rope and bucket. The members of the committee, however, replied, firstly, that it was a lot of money; secondly, that the rope and bucket would certainly be stolen; thirdly, that they and their compatriots liked the arrangement existing and did not mind how many people of good caste defiled the water so long as they were free to do the like every man in his turn; and, in short, they out-voted the rampant Anglo Saxon, who, for his part remembered the reply of Kublai Khan to the Thibetan deputation sent to represent that a failure of crops had followed on his prohibition of their hospitable custom of turning their houses into travellers' brothels, (*Vide* Yule's Marco Polo).

I Quote he in the words of that enlightened monarch:—"Since ye will be filthy, keep your filthiness (and be d——d to you) but accuse me not before the judgment seat of the Most High." Any one who pleases may draw the moral.

October 24. KESWAL.

THE SHRAWUKS AND THE THAKORE OF PALITANA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have read in the *Times of India* this morning a letter under the above heading signed "Englishman," in which the writer states that the Shrawuk Banias of Palitana have sent long petitions to the Governor of Bombay complaining that the Thakore of Palitana had allowed a couple of low caste Hindoos to come up to the sacred hill of Satroonjay. If "Englishman" knew anything of the matter he ought to have stated the truth that the Thakore instigated some 2,000 people, many of the lowest caste, to hold a fair on the sacred hill and to commit acts which were contrary and offensive to the religious tenets of the Jains. This was the ground of complaint in the petition. "Englishman" further states that about two years ago he visited the place on a tour with a host of low class sweepers and butchers in his train, and that he had the satisfaction of having two goats and nearly a dozen *moorgees* killed for his three days' dinner. What sort of "Englishman" can he be, Sir, that travels in India with such a retinue and proclaims his satisfaction at insulting the religious feelings of the more respectable class of natives, if indeed there be any truth in his statement, which I challenge him to prove.

Such Englishmen are more calculated to bring our Sahib's rule into contempt than to strengthen the bond of union which so happily exists between us. "Englishman" further states that in 1875 H. E. Sir P. Wodehouse went to Palitana, when a good fat cow was killed on the sacred hill, and that His Excellency stood on the brass steps of the temples with his boots on. The first part of this statement I beg emphatically to contradict; a good fat cow could not have been got up the hill by the ordinary steps ascending it; nor would His Excellency with his well-known courtesy and good feeling have permitted the slaughter on the hill, especially as the usual slaughter houses exist in the town of Palitana at the foot of the hill, whence the meat could have been more easily carried up for food.

The second part of the statement may possibly be true, as I do not suppose His Excellency would be asked to take off his boots on entering the temples, but the usual request would be made to him with which he would not fail to comply—namely, to put on the list slippers which are always kept at the doors of the principal temples for the use of visitors.—Yours, &c.

DULPUTBHAI BHAGOOBHAI.

Bombay, 25th October.

EDUCATIONAL NEWS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In justice to myself and to the school in which I hold the position of Lady Superintendent, will you kindly contradict a statement made by Mr. Jehanghier Merwanjee (Pleader) before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee respecting the character of the education imparted in the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution, and reported in your issue of to-day.

The statement is entirely false, and I trust Mr. Jehanghier Merwanjee will tender me an explanation or an apology. As I hold a first class Government certificate, besides many excellent testimonials as a proof of my character and ability as a teacher, I cannot allow any detrimental remarks respecting a school under my charge to pass unnoticed.—I am, &c.

MRS. W. H. JARVIS,

Lady Superintendent Alexandra N. G. E. Institution.

Matheran, 24th October.

NO HOME RULE FOR INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—No European who is not one of the unfortunate y too numerous Government fags can hold any but one opinion as to the imbecility of our present rulers and the mode in which they are attempting to "govern" (?) this country. We see on every hand Europeans slighted and treated contemptuously by the heads of the Government, who claim equality or rather superiority for the "mild Hindoo." If Lord L. or his staff wish to think so, there is no objection to *their* yielding precedence in all things to their "Aryan brothers" who I have not the slightest hesitation in admitting *are* vastly superior to some of our European philanthropists inasmuch as no Hindoo ever yet set himself deliberately to work to elevate and patronize an alien race, at the expense of his own race and religion. But, Sir, there is a cure for the present state of affairs, and it lies in the words "*No* Home Rule for India." Let Europeans stir themselves and demand that the Government of India shall be in their hands and theirs only, and we will once more see this country as it was before, ruled by men who, knowing it, knew how to rule it, and not misgoverned by people who know nothing of it. I trust, Sir, some of your numerous correspondents will take by this suggestion.—I am, &c.,

ALPHA BETA.

SEAMEN'S LETTERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you allow me to enquire through the medium of your valuable paper the reason why we (the sailors in the port of Bombay) cannot get our letters sent off to the ship from the Post Office *direct* instead of their being sent to an agent's office, to lie there and rot? It has been my fortune, or rather misfortune, to be continually in the port of Bombay, and my friends write to me from England and Australia, &c and my letters and papers arrive as far as the office and no farther. Now, I have always been taught to believe that the Post Office undertake for a certain sum to forward a letter to its *full address*, and not to be content to deliver it over to an agent for the ship or company, (as the case may be) who does not care one d——n whether you receive it or not.

I consider that the Post Office are not acting fair with us; for instance, if we hail a letter registered it remains at the Post Office. If it is fully paid it goes to the agent; but if it is underpaid they, (the P O.) send it off to the ship for the sake of the fine. So, in fact, the only safeguard you have (if you want to receive a letter) is to under-pay it!!!

I know it is of no use writing to the Post Office. I might just as well whistle jigs to a milestone and expect them to dance as the G. P. O. to alleviate our sufferings, but I am sure there are many influential men in Bombay, who have the welfare of poor Jack, at heart, and if they will but give it their kind consideration, they will receive the cheers of every man in port from the captain to the cabin boy.—I have, &c.

POOR JACK.

THE SKULL OF THE DECEASED GENTLEMAN EXHUMED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Of all Dr. Da Cunha's advocates "C. P. P." perhaps has cut the sorriest figure, and in his attempt to raise the Doctor in the public estimation he has resorted to plagiarism himself! Here it is; *vide* Reynold's Pickwick Abroad published by Willoughby and Co., 22 Warwick Lane, London:—

C. P. P.

In support of his arguments he produced a skull presumably belonging to a deceased gentleman traveller and compared a certain lump on the skull of the said gentleman, with one upon the head of a carrier pigeon and expostulated that as the deceased gentleman was a great traveller, it was consequently bore the bump of locomotiveness and then called upon those assembled to examine the skull of the carrier pigeon which bore the same convex demonstration although the said pigeon confined its peregrinations within a range of 12 miles eight miles within the Goa territory. This demonstration elicited a general applause from the Goanese Senors assembled, at

Page 278 of above work.

In support of his (Mr. Goble's) argument he produced a cast of the skull of Captain Cook, the great navigator, and then comparing a certain bump with one upon the head of a carrier pigeon. * * * "The skull of the great Cook (said Mr. Goble) who discovered Otaheite and Owhyhee bears the bump of locomotiveness. Then examine the head of the pigeon and you will find the same convex demonstration. Captain Cook, it is true, travelled thousands of leagues, whereas this pigeon confined its journeys to within a range of 12 miles round the French capital." * * *

An universal shout of applause welcomed this assertion.

Dr. Da Cunha has denied having delivered this lecture in Goa; this must be another sad blow to the only surviving grand nephew in Her Majesty's Eastern possessions, of the great Goanese traveller Pinto.

ENGLANDER.

Bombay, 24th Oct.

MR. SCHROTTKY AS A MANUFACTURING CHEMIST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Dr. Blaney in his letter which appeared in your issue of the 23rd instant mentions that Mr. Schrottky represented to him that the "usual yield from 1 lb. of sulphur is 4 lbs. of concentrated sulphuric acid, leaving a margin for not preventable loss," after which Mr. Schrottky admits that he committed a clerical error in his calculation.

I suppose Mr. Schrottky must have committed another clerical error in 1872; as on reference to the estimate he submitted to me then, I find he represents "1 lb of sulphur will yield 4 lbs of acid, leaving a margin for loss, &c."—YOURS, &c.

Chimboor, 26th Oct. W. S. BEATTIE.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BROACH, 25TH OCT.

THE cotton crop promises to be as scanty as it was somewhat too abundant the year before. The owners of the cotton ginning factories will have some difficulty in meeting their current expenses.

The weather is remarkably cool and bracing. The threatening famine in other places is disturbing the market here. The price of grain has risen twenty five per cent., a large quantity of it having been despatched by wealthy Banias to the famine-stricken districts. The state of affairs in the market here is proved to be an exact realization of what you some time ago wisely predicted in an able article in connection with the coming famine. Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co., by opening a weaving department in their extensive ginning establishments, have done good to a number of poor labourers who would have otherwise been unemployed.

Some of the roads here are in as deplorable a state as possible and the Municipality is deaf to the very reasonable complaints, suggestions and demands of the European inhabitants who wish for speedy and substantial improvements, and these more for the comfort and convenience of the natives, their neighbours, than of their own. Clouds of offensive dust are rising the whole day, blinding people passing to and fro. It is indispensably necessary that all the roads should be watered as soon as possible. But unfortunately the Municipality numbers in its body some wise as well as some foolish heads. There never has been found a perfect unanimity among its members. The Parsee members, always coinciding in the sound views of their more clever European brethren and always willing to work with them with zeal and energy are often at a loss to drive over to their side the obstinate and wily Hindoos.

BOMBAY.

ACCIDENT TO THE BISHOP OF BOMBAY.—We regret to learn that an accident befel the Bishop, who is now staying at Matheran, on Tuesday last. His Lordship was out riding and fell from his horse, but we hear on good authority that his Lordship sustained no important injury.

ASSAULT.—Mr. Williams, the manager of the Colaba Spinning and Weaving Company's Mills, was yesterday fined Rs. 5 by Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, on being adjudged guilty of assaulting Bickoo Essoo on the 14th instant, who is an employé of that mill.

THE NERBUDDA BRIDGE.—It will be seen from an advertisement we publish elsewhere that the B. B. & C. I. Railway are now prepared to receive goods traffic previous to the opening of the temporary bridge across the Nerbudda on Monday next. The Company will book passengers, parcels, horses, carrigas and live stock on and after Monday next.

THE SHARE BROKER NUISANCE IN MEADOW STREET.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, Heerashund Bhowanidass, a share broker, and fourteen other share brokers were charged before Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Senior Magistrate, at the instance of Mr. Inspector Reed, with committing a public nuisance in Meadow Street, by obstructing the public thoroughfare. They were all adjudged guilty and fined Rs. 5 each.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 16th October 1876 was Rs. 24,26,415; no silver was received during the week. The sum of Rs. 1,00,000 in new coin was paid during the week; the balance left was Rs. 23,26,415. There is in addition Rs. 15,62,650 worth silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults, and awaiting assay.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 24th October, was 307, being 22 less than in the preceding week, 18 less than the total of the week ending 26th October, 1875, and 1 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 268 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population was 22·99.

HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, a noted character, named Abdool Cadur, was committed by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court for house-breaking and theft of property, consisting of a saree, a jacket with a silver chain and five silver buttons attached, belonging to Jehanghierjee Dadabhoy, residing at Khetwaddy, and of the collective value of Rs. 30. The said property was stolen from the residence of the owner on the 21st instant. Upon information being given to the Police subsequently, the prisoner with the said property in possession was arrested.

REFRACTORY SEAMEN.—Thomas Morgan, Timothy Shean, James Davidson and Charles Granger, seamen of the steam ship Propontis, were yesterday charged before Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, with continued wilful disobedience in refusing to do duty on board that ship. The first three defendants altogether declined to do further duty on board that vessel; the fourth defendant pleaded that he was too unwell to work but agreed to resume his duty if he was allowed to return on board his ship. His Worship, in disposing of the case, sentenced the first three defendants to eight weeks' hard labour in the House of Correction; the fourth was warned and discharged.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—The following cases were prosecuted yesterday at the instance of the agents of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals:—Bhow Sewram, cart man, working his bullock in Dockyard road, under a load of stones, the animals being lame of the right four legs, fined Rs. 3.—Luximon Bikia, cart man, working his bullocks in Mount road both animals having ulcers on their necks, fined Rs. 4.—Gopal Muckenda, contractor, working his bullocks in Mazagon road, one of the animals being lame of the left fore leg, and the body of the other covered with sores, fined Rs. 4.—Mahadeo Dewajee, contractor, working his bullocks, in Clare road, one of the animals being lame of the right fore leg and an ulcer on the neck, the other so lean and weak, as to be scarcely able to walk, fined Rs. 4.—Kanoo Sudms, quarry man, working his bullock in Mazagon road, the animals having an ulcer on the neck, fined Rs. 2.—Moiton Rowajee, quarry man, working his bullock in Mazagon road, the animal having an ulcer on the neck, fined Rs. 2.—Tookaram Bickajee, cart man, working his bullock near the Girgaum Police Court, the animal having a sore neck, fined Rs. 2.—Ramsjee Bowajee, a buggy-driver, working a horse when lame of one foot and in low condition, fined Rs. 5.

THE CIRCULAR OF EUROPEAN COTTON BUYERS.

THE contest as to the relative claims of the old Colaba Cotton Green and the new site at Mazagon Bunder for storing cotton bales still continues. Many of the European buyers are in favour of the Colaba site, and have issued a circular advocating its claims. Some of the oldest European houses, however, such as Messrs. Forbes and Co., Graham and Co., &c., have, we learn, held aloof. The circular is as follows:—

"Bombay, 25th Oct. 1876.

"Dear Sirs,—We have been made cognizant from statements which have appeared in the public prints, and from other sources of the disagreement which has arisen between the cotton dealers and the owners of the land constituting the Cotton Green at Colaba, and are somewhat concerned to learn that, notwithstanding the willingness of the latter to relinquish a portion thereof on increased ground-rent, an attempt is being made to remove the cotton market from Colaba to Mazagon. In a matter of such moment as the removal of the trade from an old and easily accessible site to one so far removed from the centre of business, and possessed of none of the facilities afforded at Colaba, we submit that it would have been only courteous to have at least consulted their customers ere coming to the decision which many of them have. The firms whose names are appended hereto form collectively the greater proportion of the buying and exporting community; and, we think, that their convenience should have been considered by the native merchants when the question of a removal to Mazagon was under discussion.

"The present site of the cotton market is in every way adapted to the requirements of the trade, and we cannot help thinking that in leaving it for Mezagon, many of the cotton dealers have acted without fully weighing the consequences of such a step. For, it is well that they should understand that we, on all in our power to prevent the trade leaving Colaba, by giving higher prices for cotton to be delivered in the present Green, buying more freely than heretofore through European agencies, and generally giving preferential prices for cotton stored at Colaba. We could not conduct our business at Mazagon without an inconceivable amount of trouble, delay and uncalled for expense, and it is for dealers to consider if they are prepared to ignore our convenience by persisting in the retrograde step which several of them have already taken."

On the other hand, the Advocates of the Mazagon Bunder site entertain a very strong feeling that they have been forced to leave the Colaba Cotton Green by the demands from time to time made upon them for increased rents; while at Mazagon they can consider the site as their own, it being leased to them for a very long period. The extremely low rental at Mazagon forms another inducement, and would enable them, it is said, to offer their cotton for sale at somewhat more favourable rates than they could at Colaba. The vicinity of the Prince's Dock to the Mazagon Bunder is put forward as another ground in favour of the newly selected site in addition to that of proximity to the railway station at Warree Bunder, the facilities for large cotton *battelas* riding at ease alongside the Mazagon Bunder, &c. As to European buyers offering preferential prices for cotton stored at Colaba, the route native dealers are said to chuckle in their sleeves, for they think that the determination of the Colabaites must sooner or later give way to strictly honest considerations in the interest of their constituents.

ALLEGED CHARGES AGAINST THE DIRECTORS OF THE ALEXANDRA SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS.

YESTERDAY Mr. Boevey (of Messrs. Crawford and Boevey) presented to the Hon. Mr. Justice Pinhey, at his bungalow, a plaint in a suit in which Tribhowandas Anundjee and others are plaintiffs, and the directors and the secretary, treasurer, and agent of the Alexandra Spinning and Weaving Mills Company are the defendants. The plaint alleges several charges of misapplication of the Company's monies by the secretary, treasurer, and agent in collusion with the directors, and is accompanied by a report addressed to the shareholders, by Mr. Byramjee Cursetjee Ghandi, one of the company's auditors,—the plaint being in certain respects an echo of the report. The prayer of a portion of the plaint was that the defendants might be restrained from holding the annual general meeting of shareholders of the company, advertised to be held yesterday, or passing any resolution thereat confirming the balance sheet and the accounts.

Mr. Justice Pinhey received the plaint and granted a rule *nisi*, and interim injunction against the holding of the meeting, until further order of the Court. Cause against the rule to be shown on the first motion day after the vacation.

THE MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS.

Yesterday at 3 P. M., an annual general meeting of shareholders of the company was, pursuant to advertisements published in the newspapers, held at the office of Messrs. Nursey Kessowjee and Co., the secretaries, treasurers, and agents, Elphinston Circle, to receive the directors' report and audited balance sheet made up to 30th June 1876, to declare a dividend, elect directors, appoint auditors and fix their remuneration. Mr. Kessowjee Naik, chairman of the board of directors, was in the chair.

The notice convening the meeting having been read, the chairman said he must adjourn the meeting in consequence of an order to that effect received from the High Court.

Dr. Byramjee Nowrojee.—There can be no objection to an adjournment as ordered by the Court, but there ought to be no misapprehension in the minds of the shareholders as to the cause of the adjournment. It is better to give an explanation. One of the auditors, Mr. Byramjee Cursetjee Ghandi, has, from interested motives which are well known to many of us, made a separate report to the shareholders. Now——

Mr. C. N. Cama—You had better not say anything about motives here. He has probably taken a course which appeared to him best.

Dr. Byramjee—But it is well known that Tribhowandas Anundjee has always been on hostile terms with Mr. Kessojee Naik, and being on the look-out for a tool he has found one in the auditor. Now—to an address to the shareholders from the course taken by Mr. Kessowjee's enemies. The only effect would probably be that the dividend which was to be declared at to-day's meeting, would be delayed for a short time.

The Chairman.—There is not the slightest ground for fear of any kind. We are perfectly ready to answer everything and to meet any enquiry. The fact is some one, having nothing better to do, hopes by these means to extort what he can out of others. The order of the Court has just been received, and there has been no time to consult our solicitors; and the meeting therefore is adjourned.

The meeting was adjourned accordingly.

Holloway's Pills.—Weakening weather.—The sultry summer days strain the nerves of the feeble and decrepit, and disease may eventuate unless some restorative, such as these purifying Pills be found to correct the disordering tendency. Holloway's medicine gives potency to the nervous system, which is the source of all vital movements, and presides over every action which maintains the growth and well being of the body. No one can over-estimate the necessity of keeping the nerves well-acting, or the ease with which these Pills accomplish that end. They are the most unfailing antidotes to indigestion, irregular circul

policy of their country 20 years ago, then we ask ourselves is it not possible for the English Government to negotiate on new lines on fresh principles and with a fresh and a better policy? (Hear, hear.) But then, unfortunately, during the whole of these transactions this year the Government has been going upon the old lines. They did not perceive that there was a great change in public opinion, nor did they perceive that they had made a great error 20 years ago. They have been pro Turk during the whole of the correspondence which has been published in the Blue-books, and they seem almost to have forgotten everything that they ought to have remembered, and to have learnt nothing of that to which they ought to have given special attention. They have gone upon this theory. Preserve Turkey as she is if you can; suppress every rising, not by force of arms, but every rising shall be suppressed as quickly as possible by the Turk. Make peace somehow. Put an end to these things, which threaten to trouble the peace of Europe, without much consideration to the condition and the interest of the populations that are most nearly affected. But while this was going on there was another rising, and a very important one—a rising of the people of England. (Cheers.) The infernal cruelties that have been the committed, and but a very small portion of which have been reported to us—these cruelties have opened our ears and have touched our hearts; but while this rising was going on, and while these events were being reported to us, the Government seemed to hear nothing and to know nothing. Their agents appeared to know very little and to say very little. The fact is every Minister of England in Constantinople and every Consul knows perfectly well that unpleasant things from those parts were not pleasant reading for the Foreign Office. (Hear, hear.) It was the same 22 years ago. We then pointed out what was the state of things in the Christian Provinces of Turkey, and I know we used to quote from the Blue-books and from the reports of our Agents and Consuls how dreadful was the condition of those Provinces and of the interior of Turkey. That was very unpleasant matter for Lord Palmerston and his colleagues at the time when the Russian war was being discussed and when it was being fought. But though the Government did not hear and did not speak, others heard and others spoke, and when they spoke—and I say it with shame and sorrow—the Government through its Chief almost ridiculed what was said. (Hear, hear.) When English hearts beat quicker there was a sense in the House of Commons that the question was not treated by the Head of the Government with that seriousness and solemnity which became so grave and so sad a question. (Hear, hear.) There has not been, so far as I have heard from him, one word of hearty condemnation of those things which the nation universally condemned. There has not been, so far as I have heard from his lips, in Parliament or on a recent occasion, any sympathy with the sufferers, any more than there would have been if he had heard that there had been a sudden massacre of three multitudes of dogs which prowl about the streets of Constantinople. (Hear, hear.) Perhaps ambition, the greatest ambition, may at length be sated, and a man from a certain eminence may look down with utter contempt on guilt and on remorse that even he dare no longer to deny. But, now, what is the exact position in which we stand, and what action should we take? It is obvious that the Government, so far, is at variance with the nation. (Hear, hear.) The Government is pro-Turk still (hear), and would, if it could, act upon the lines of the past, which the nation has condemned. Observe the language of the Prime Minister in speaking the other day of the Servian War; it was not regret; it was condemnation of the most offensive character (hear) a condemnation which evidently sprang from sympathy with the Turkish Power. (Hear.) Take the speeches of Lord Derby, more moderate, more argumentative, more according to his character; but still in these speeches there was none of that hearty sympathy with the sufferers and condemnation for the power that inflicted the sufferings which I think would have been powerful to the ears and to the hearts of the English people (hear, hear). And if you want to know what is believed to be the feeling of the Government from the feeling of their supporters you have to look at the writings of the Government Press. I won't run over the list of their papers, for I am not acquainted with a great many of them; but if any man has read the columns of the *Standard* for many weeks past, or if he has read the columns of their organ in this city, he will find what they believe to be the feelings and wishes of their patrons, the Ministry of the day, thoroughly Turkish. (Hear, hear.) I am not surprised, because, in point of fact, it would be a matter of wonder if we found them on any occasion advocating the cause of Christian to these populations. (Hear, hear.) On the contrary, they heap ridicule and contempt on the proclamation of change of opinion and policy which more than 100 public meetings have announced to the whole world. The fact is that the nation looks one way and the Government look another. There has been nothing like it, I believe, in this country since the time of the Reform Bill, when the Duke of Wellington was endeavouring to form an anti-Reform movement. There has been no such demonstration against the policy of the Government as there has been within the last two months. (Hear, hear.) It is a curious thing that under a Government which came into office with such great pretensions that nothing was to be disturbed and everybody was to be gratified that a year ago there were scores of public meetings condemning their conduct with regard to fugitive slaves (hear, hear)—far more meetings to denounce them than there were during the whole time of Mr. Gladstone's Government—and finding fault with all the matters which the Government had done. (Hear, hear.) And now, twelve months later, we find ourselves in a perfect hurricane of condemnation of this Government which was to put everything right (laughter) and was to throw the preceding Government into oblivion, covered with contempt and forgetfulness. (Laughter.) Even a great many of our friends of the Established Church who do not generally go with us—Archbishops and Bishops—dignitaries of the Church—have been as loud and as strong in their language as the most hearty Nonconformist meeting that I know. There is not a class that I know anywhere that has not spoken out upon this question. The speeches which have been made on this question have been admirable. Among them was the speech of Mr. Baxter at Montrose, and the speech of an hon. relative of mine at Huddersfield. (Hear.) From them one would expect admirable speeches on a question of this kind, and one might fear, perhaps, that they would be a little tinged with what would be called party views, but I found in the same paper a speech from the Marquis of Ripon. I hope everybody here read it. It is an admirable speech. I have marked one or two paragraphs; and if you would allow me I would like to read them, because coming from a Peer of his high rank not connected with our Party, connected with the Government Party, anxious, no doubt, to say little that could be offensive to his leaders—I say that speech was remarkable and the passages strike me as doing honour to his head and his heart. He says:—"The voice of England had declared that so far as she had the power to prevent them it should be impossible for such enormities to occur again. Parties of all shades of opinion and clergy of all denominations had especially distinguished themselves in the movement, and had by resolutions and memorials urged the Government to make a clear and explicit demand that Turkey should surrender all executive power in the disturbed Provinces, and that freedom and self-government be secured to the Christians." (Applause.) Well, then he says, "They had also a special duty—that is England and the English people—from the liabilities they take upon themselves, to protect the native Christians when they deprived them of Russian protection in 1856. Besides it was not interference, but non-interference that was really required. The English Government had but to withdraw its countenance and its support from the Turks and Russia would deal with the question and free its kindred races from Turkish despotism." (Applause.) Then, he says, "as to opening the way to Russian aggression he had such confidence in the strength of his country that he believed that if Russia were three times more powerful she could do England no harm. If the alternative lay between leaving the provinces of Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Bulgaria at the mercy of the Turk, or letting Russia take them, let Russia have them and God be with her." (Cheers.) One other extract. Speaking of the necessity of maintaining the integrity of the Turkish Empire, he says:—If by that was meant the sovereignty of the Sultan and the exclusion of any other European Power, all would be well; but if by the integrity of the Turkish Empire the power of taxation, of spoliation, of oppression of the Christians in those three Provinces be maintained to the Turks, and if the English Government could be made responsible for it there would be an outcry of national indignation against which no Government would be able to stand. What was demanded was that the Christian population in the Provinces of Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Bulgaria should have an administrative control; that the taxation or tribute be moderate and fixed beforehand; that they should be free both of the Turkish people and Turkish authorities; and that the rulers set over them should be neither Turks nor Christians dependent on the Turkish Government. They were all—Whig and Tory, Churchmen and Nonconformists—unanimous in the demand. Without departing from a single principle he had held to all his life, he could stand there on a common ground with the most extreme and consistent Liberal. The sympathies engendered on behalf of a common Christianity and a common humanity rose superior to all ties and obligations, all the associations and traditions of Party. (Cheers.) Well, then, it would seem, taking Lord Bath as the representative of a large and powerful section of the community, that Ministers alone, if they are so, are behind and unfeeling. Their Press is with them. No doubt they are against mercy and against freedom. They tell us, these writers in their Press, that England was as bad in the Indian Mutiny, and as bad on a small scale in that unhappy transaction in Jamaica; but let me tell them that they supported those enormities, whatever they were (hear, hear), and they are only following out their own instincts and their own constant policy when they refuse to condemn the infernal wickedness and cruelties that have been perpetrated by the Turks. (Hear.) We have had a speech lately from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Stafford Northcote. Speaking in as unabashed a manner as his chief, he tells us that England leads, and he said this most emphatically to thousands of Yorkshiremen who were listening to him the other day. Why up to this time, during the whole of the spring, what England has done has not been to lead, but to thwart and in a certain way to menace (hear), because the Government thwarted the proposals of the other Powers, and if they did not intend it as such the assembling of the enormous Fleet at the mouth of the Dardanelles necessarily acted as a menace. (Hear, hear.) Well, let us lead. I have no objection, if we can lead in a policy of mercy and of freedom. Let us dissolve a partnership with a Power which connives at every land that is subject to it. (Hear, hear.) One of our poets has said, and said truly,—

"Byzantium boast that on the clod
"Whereon their Sultan's horse has trod
"Grows neither grass nor shrub nor tree"—

And there is no doubt whatever that desolation and ruin are the last memorials of Moslem power on the once fertile shores of the Mediterranean Sea. (Hear, hear.) Well, then, our duty now, I think, is clear. If we would wash our hands of this whole business if, by reason of the Treaty of 1856, or by reason of the negotiations of the past few months, it is impossible for the Government to wash their hands of this whole question, then I say that we ought to insist upon a new policy; and on that policy, and along its lines, the Government, if it exists and acts and leads, ought resolutely to lead. It is only as the finger of the country demands, it is only as the finger of the country points. If the Government would do this even now, if the speech of the Prime Minister the other day had indicated that he had any sympathy with your views or any sympathy, with the oppressed in these countries, he might have restored to himself probably the confidence of the nation (hear); but his speech had entirely the opposite effect. Of Lord Derby's private opinion we have abundant evidence. We have his own speech which he made a dozen years ago, extracts from which you have seen in most of the newspapers; his opinions at that time, so far as I can gather them from what he said, are precisely the opinions he has upon that hour and upon this Eastern question. (Hear, hear.) But then Lord Derby is one of 12 gentlemen who form the Cabinet and the Ministers of the Queen. I am not without confidence in the wisdom of his opinions, but my confidence is shaken when I come to think of what he will do and of the strength of his colleagues. But what are we to say of his chief? I say the speech he delivered the other day at Aylesbury was a speech of the utmost defiance to the people of England (hear), and a speech heartless and cruel as respects Servia and Bulgaria. (Hear, hear.) There is no demand for an autumn Session. (Hear.) I believe nobody is so much opposed to an autumn Session as a member of Parliament. (Laughter.) But though it is full of inconvenience, still the demand for it seems at this time constitutional and wise. (Hear, hear.) Ministers are at variance, and the Prime Minister, in his speech, defies the country. If there was a dissolution now, what would happen? People would be thrown out. The probability is, I think, that the Ministers themselves would fear greatly that they would be swept off the boards and that for the new policy of the country a new Ministry would be installed. I think that the chief who made that speech I deeply regret must by this time also have regretted it. I think the effect would be that public opinion would sweep him from his pride of place and from his place of power. (Cheers.) Let him meet Parliament or let him meet constituencies, I am not afraid what would be the decision of the country. (Cheers.) We regret, the country regrets, our past policy with regard to the Turkish question. We regret, and the country regrets, the sacrifices of the Crimean war. We are not now anxious to go into war to defend the Turks, and we are not called upon and we do not intend to go to war to defend the enemies of the Turks. We are at a long distance from that part of the world. It is no business of yours to be sending ships and troops nearly 3,000 miles to affect territorial changes in which we have no great and no direct interest. If we had left it to the course of nature—nature as explained to us by historic facts—the question would some way, do doubt, settle itself. But if we had a meeting of Parliament, or a Dissolution and a General Election, the policy of England, in my opinion, would be declared, and I am free to state, too, as my judgment, that we should have a solemn and irrevocable decision on the part of the people of this country—namely, that the blood and the treasure of England should never again be wasted on behalf of the Turks. (Cheers.) That the vote of our Government, the vote of England in the Parliament of Europe, shall be given in favour of justice to Christian and Moslem alike (cheers), and that the Ottoman power shall be left hereafter to that fate that Providence has decreed to corruption, tyranny, and wrong. (Great cheering.)

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

(*Times*, October 6.)

THE position of the Eastern Question has, within the last few days, become much more clearly defined, and the public have evidence which cannot be mistaken of the real nature of the problem before us. It is now plain that we have to look far beyond the question of avenging and preventing the Bulgarian atrocities, and that our Government is moving amid difficulties which demand at once the utmost circumspection and the utmost firmness. From this point of view, Mr. Forster's speech yesterday at Bradford displays a reserve which is extremely welcome, and if he will speak in a similar spirit to-morrow, he will render very valuable service to the formation of public opinion. The greater part of his speech was, in accordance with the objects of the occasion, occupied in explaining the measures by which, as he considered, the funds for the relief of the Bulgarians could best be distributed. It is somewhat singular, indeed, that the amount of these contributions throughout the country has borne no proportion whatever to the political excitement which has been aroused. But there could hardly be a more legitimate object for charitable contributions at the present moment, and Mr. Forster's careful suggestions on the subject will be of opportune service. But when Mr. Forster passes from these charitable duties to the general question, he does not content himself with mere generalities respecting our obligation to relieve the misgovernment of Bulgaria, but considers the specific difficulties which the question presents. Whether he is right in his particular advice is another matter; and of this probably no one can be a judge who has not more information than can be prudently be afforded of the precise state of the Peace Negotiations. But, right or wrong, it is a relief to find a statesman of Mr. Forster's position directing the charitable enthusiasm of the public to the practical measures of relief which are within their own power and then discussing with calmness the policy which it is the task of the Government to pursue.

The result, in fact, of that recent course of events to which we have referred has been to distinguish clearly between these two objects. Nothing can be more honourable to the country than the manner in which its deepest sympathies have been stirred by the revelation of the atrocities committed in Bulgaria. It is perfectly true that similar atrocities have been committed over and over again in the wars of races; and one of the most credible witnesses to these Turkish outrages, Mr. Schuyler, has published, in the account of his recent travels in Turkestan, a description of cruelties still more hideous, and scarcely less atrocious, committed by Russian troops, under the direct orders of General Kauffmann, against the Turcomans of Central Asia. But the guilt of one nation, though a Christian one, does not palliate, though it may explain, the guilt of another; and it is an unquestionable gain to the cause of humanity that a people like the English should have been made to feel for once, even at the loss of some impartiality, the real meaning of the horrors of insurrection and civil war in semi-barbarous countries. Foreign nations which, as we are told, have looked on with surprise at the excitement of the English public under these revelations are not to be considered on their Imperturbability; for it implies a less keen sensibility to one of the most pressing elements of the problem. The agitation has, indeed, been obviously exaggerated so far as it has assumed the indifference of our own Government to these atrocities. The worst charge that can fairly be made against them is that of too great reticence; and, though they might have relieved the pressure of public excitement had they spoken more warmly on the subject, it ought to be acknowledged that they erred on the right side. It cannot but have been remarked that their reserve in this respect has been exactly imitated by the more responsible leaders of the Liberal Party—Lord Harrington and Lord Granville; and the former has given a most eminent proof of his good sense by going to Turkey to judge for himself of the conditions of the problem, and perhaps to be relieved of the risk of being called upon for any premature expression of opinion. A Government in a matter of kind must needs act towards another Government in as much of a judicial spirit as is possible. It must have official evidence of the facts on which it bases its representations, and it must speak with deliberation as well as urgency. We may hope that the despatch to the Porte on this subject which Lord Derby has promised to publish as soon as it has been presented to the Porte will exhibit a proper energy in this respect. The first step towards a good understanding with Turkey must be the exemplary punishment of all those who are responsible for the recent outrages. We may, however, assume that this duty will not be omitted by our Government; and this having been done, we are free to turn our attention to the question of most urgent and imminent importance—what is to be done to put a stop to the anarchy which is daily becoming more appalling alike in Servia, in Bosnia, in Herzegovina, and Bulgaria.

But when we come to that question, the revelations of the last few days reveal the enormous magnitude of the difficulties involved. The Turks, in the first place, have practically declined, at least for the moment, to adopt the plans proposed by England and supported by the other Powers. It is to be hoped that this refusal may be overcome; but that it should have been made at all should be sufficient to remind the public that the Turks themselves constitute an element in the question. Suppose that, when forced to the last alternative, they object to have their general Administration superseded in the disturbed Provinces? They have a large force and an unknown reserve of fanaticism at their command, and it is quite vain for us to contemplate measures against which they are resolutely determined without having some greater force in the background which we are prepared to use in case of necessity. The difficulty receives a pertinent, though almost an amusing, illustration in a letter from Sir Henry Havelock which we print this morning. Sir Henry is apprehensive of the consequences of allowing Russia to cross the Danube, and he proposes that England should undertake the pacification of Bulgaria by landing a force of 15,000 men, for which he innocently suggests that Turkey may be made to pay. The prospects of recovering this payment from a bankrupt and hostile State is the least curious part of the suggestion. Russia feels, no doubt, very benevolently towards the Bulgarians, but it does not require much imagination to conceive Prince Gortchakoff's answer if England proposed an occupation of Bulgaria by English troops. The Russians have been beforehand with Sir Henry Havelock in proposing a step by which they would at once establish themselves in the territories they covet. But if Russia made any such attempt, it has now been rendered evident that it would probably call Austria also into the field. The reply of the latter Power to the Czar's recent letter has made that clear, and England is said to have very prudently reserved her freedom of action in such an event. With the forces of Austria and Russia watching each other side by side in the disturbed Provinces, the Porte meanwhile gathering an excited army of Mahomedans in self-defence, the prospect before the world would be appalling. We are not presuming to sketch the probable, but only the possible, course of events, and all we desire to deduce from it is that the moment is one at which we must be content to await in patience the silent and deliberate work of negotiation for which the Government is responsible. The sword once drawn by a Power like Russia or Austria, the field of operations would be opened on a scale which might assume dimensions such as the world has not seen since the beginning of this century. To talk of this being a matter to be settled by 15,000 English soldiers is, in fact, ridiculous. Whole Empires are at stake in it, and the destinies of Eastern Europe and of Asia itself are involved. The one paramount object of the Government should be the settlement of the difficulty without prejudice to the preservation of peace. We must obtain the best terms we can, subject to that primary purpose. To demand beforehand a specific solution as that which will alone satisfy us is to play into the hands of the Power which has its own interests most to serve in these complications.

THE EARL OF BEACONSFIELD AT HUGHENDEN.

(*The World.*)

AN admirer of Edmund Burke, Mr. Disraeli could not have paid a more delicate tribute to the memory of the great statesman than by selecting as a title, first for his wife and afterwards for himself, the name of the spot where the illustrious accuser of Warren Hastings spent so much of his leisure, but with which the lord of Hughenden has absolutely no territorial connection. This is not the only way in which the Tory chief has given expression to his admiration—a sentiment which may have its source in a certain congeniality of taste and similarity of genius—for the orator and author whose periods he has so profoundly studied. In a spirit of the sincerest flattery Mr. Disraeli has apparently striven to emulate the conduct of Burke outside the Senate even more than to follow his style of oratory within, though perhaps with less success. The home-life of Burke at Beconsfield was animated by a love of rural pursuits, and an intimate knowledge of the details of agriculture which not only enabled him to hold his own among the squires of the neighbourhood, but won him a reputation as one of the most practical farmers in Buckinghamshire. Mr. Disraeli has consequently failed to achieve the same measure of this particular variety of fame. Burke was equally at home in the theory and the practice of economical cattle-breeding and the profitable cultivation of the soil; Lord Beaconsfield, though by no means failed to speak with much learned authority on these topics at bucolic gatherings, has seldom been known to put his theories to the test of practice. By diligent use of the experience of others he has amassed much interesting information that has enabled him to play the role of the country gentleman for a brief hour at many county gatherings, and to sustain the character with some distinction when away from home; but in the retirement of Hughenden he has never attempted it.

Countrymen—perhaps because they know comparatively little about other matters—are fervently critical on all who aspire to distinction in their own walk of life; and Lord Beaconsfield is hardly endowed with the temperament proper to a country squire. A lenient landlord and highly popular among the few whom he favours with his friendship, he is hardly looked upon by his people as the ruler of the little community over which he holds territorial dominion, or by the county magnates about him as one of themselves. With the forbunting squires and game preservers he has no community of tastes. Living in the midst of pleasant woodlands, he has none of the ordinary attractions of country life to offer his visitors. No cheery cackle of pheasants is ever heard in his coverts, and the sound of breechloaders never wakes the echoes over the many acres of his upland stubble. At his country house his life is one of almost complete seclusion, to which only a few select guests are admitted who ever more for brilliant literary companionship and the attractions of a well-ordered table than for the relaxation of rural pleasures. The rest and retirement which he finds here are welcome and pleasant after protracted labour; but they are enjoyed at long intervals, and then somewhat sadly. The Premier when in retreat is much given to solitary wandering among the woodland paths, which the taste of the late Lady Beacons field did so much to beautify; and probably he is not far wrong in preferring this communion with Nature to an interchange of thoughts with his neighbours on parochial politics. In the woods themselves there is much to justify the preference. The tall and noble beeches that crown the hills above Hughden, and flank the house on either hand with delightful shadowy groves, have long furnished material for the industry whereby the people of Wycombe mainly existand the owner as he walks through the apparently interminable paths has the proud knowledge that these woods are not beautiful wildernesses growing simply for his selfish indulgence, but as much a means of giving food to the toilers as the bright cornfields that archsarmingly set in their fringe of dark foliage. So cunningly are the narrow paths cut along the contours of the hills—now jutting out with a swelling spur, now running back into a sudden hollow—and so thick the screen of foliage on either hand, that the visitor seems to wander through endless recesses of rare woodlands, while he is really traversing a narrow curve. If he catches once a glimpse of some sunny upland, or the gable of a farmhouse rising above tree-tops, his next view of the same object will be from a point which so alters the aspect of things that he is apt to be looking over a totally different scene. Thus a hundred or two acres of woods, a noble park, and a manorfarm swell, by the aid of subtle art, into the proportions of a grand forest, surrounded by smiling homes and fields, and diversified by every charming pleasure grounds. Not that the beechwoods are of mean extent, even when the trick that magnifies their proportions has been discovered, and they have points of attraction which the lover of Nature would willingly linger to contemplate in more evidence. Tall straight shafts of ruddy pine crested with rustling needles alternate with the swelling gray boles and delicate foliage of the beeches; here and there the narrow twisting paths widen into open glades, where only a few giant trees are left standing to give a chequered shade to the verdant sward of a trim lawn, and then close again into delightfully shady avenues.

In these woods it was Mr. Disraeli's pleasure to wander when Lady Beaconsfield would superintend the planting of trees and the cutting of paths; and there he delights to wander still, with head bent contemplatively, hands thrust into the deep pockets of his velvet coat, and a broad felt hat shading his brow. But deep in thought though he may be, his step is jaunty and his eye is quick to note all that passes around him. Except the path that leads from the town to the little rural church lying under the shadow of the great house, all are closed against the vulgar herd by the stern "Trespassers will be prosecuted," and when the lord of the manor is known to be at home, few venture there. Still when he meets any of the country people, on his own domain or in the neighbouring byways, he seldom omits an opportunity of acquiring some information about their calling that may serve him for happy illustration. His visits to the farms down in the hollow and away over the hills are frequent; and the outcome of the long conversations with the shrewdly practical tenants may be marked in his next speech at a Buckinghamshire agricultural gathering, when he discourses learnedly of Oxford down sheep or the proper succession of crops. One source of information he has neglected: some of his cottagers, who have lived on the estate for many years, have never received a visit from him to the present hour.

Hughenden House, promising much from its towering situation on the crest of a bold knoll, where it rises high above the ranges of level terraces, and from the dignified expanse of its broad front, is somewhat disappointing. The *renaissance* ornamentation that encrusts windows and parapets is the veneer of a very prim eighteenth-century mansion; within there is no *renaissance* vastness or richness of decoration in which the exuberant Oriental fancy of the owner might be expected to revel. A narrow hall leads, on the one hand to a dining room, as plain and severe in the simplicity of its bare panelled walls, straight backed chairs and colourless drapery; on the other, to a library that is half study, half drawing room, where the Earl spends much of his time during his visits to Hughenden. As a compromise between the somewhat Bohemian comfort dear to artistic minds and the ordered luxury and affectation in which those of more feminine tastes delight, this room perhaps embodies more than any other in the house the character of the man who is the presiding genius of the place. Writing-tables, couches covered with yellow satin and profusely gilt, oak cabinets ornamented with caryatides columns and entablatures of Dresden china, make up a whole so confused, that the ordinary mind fails to grasp at once the uses to which such a room may be applied, though none can fail to appreciate the taste that can combine so many incongruous elements, and yet subdue anything like tawdry effect. A door from this library leads into the drawing-room, where love of gilt chairs, gally-flowered hangings, tables inlaid with pearl, and cabinets thickly crusted with Dresden china and porcelain is indulged to the full. On the walls, among other paintings, hang Koberwein's portrait of the Queen (presented by her to the Prime Minister), D'Orsay's youthful likeness of Mr. Disraeli, and Chalon's painting of the face which inspired the Right Hon. George Dawson with those pompous lines in which he describes the fair original as

"Intelligent and gay—the joyous smile
Speaking a bosom free from art and guile;
Pure as the consciousness of well spent life;
Perfect as friend, as daughter, sister wife.

Her spirit still lingers round the house, and though many things—amongst others the low wicket—have disappeared, every corner of the place still breathes something of her influence. The elaborate tomb by the chancel of the little church, the tall monument on the hill raised by her inaffectionate remembrance of D'Israeli the elder, but inscribed also with the name of Mary Anne Disraeli, Viscountess Beaconsfield, are not the only memorials of the lady to whom Hughenden owes so much. It has been more than once said of Mr. Disraeli that he held with a light and readily-released grasp the objects that he apparently cherished most. This certainly cannot be said of him in his home-life. In the simple little study up-stairs, where he takes his matutinal tea and toast—the Earl of Beaconsfield is not an early riser, and seldom appears at breakfast—and where, by the aid of Mr. Montagu Corry, he gets through the mass of official correspondence that is always heavy even in his days of retirement, he sits surrounded by memories. Ministores of his father, mother and brother hang above the mantelpiece, and portraits of departed friends or colleagues look upon him from the walls; while he gazes from the windows on broad terraces bright with variegated blossoms, and flanked with noble beeches and fire, where traces of the wife's loving care still linger. The walls of the bijou morning-room, of the staircases, and of the yellow-room set aside for the most distinguished visitors are all hung with sketches or paintings of those whom the ties of friendship or long association in political work have endeared to the lord of Hughenden.

The manor over which the youngest of our earls holds dominion has been associated with not a few names of distinction. In a chapel of the old church are many knightly tombs of the De Monforts and Wellesbournes, once lords of the manor. At Hughenden Philip Stanhope, Earl of Chesterfield, frequently resided while the estate belonged to him. But of all its successive owners none has made more distinct a mark on his age than, or imprinted his name in characters so brilliant on the page of history as he who, uniting the dash of a De Monfort with the polish of a Chesterfield, has, step by step, risen to be Prime Minister of a mighty empire.

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